The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian at this Port.

English Comment on President Johnson's Speech.

Just and Impartial Views of His Reconstruction Policy.

Queen Victoria Holds Her First Court.

Preparations for Laying the Atlantic Telegraph.

Unflattering Picture of the Condition of Mexico.

Rumor of a New Treaty Between Austria and Maximilian.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES.

The Mediation of England Invited and Refused.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. COOK, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th of March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool about noon on the 9th inst.

The *Scotland* arrived at Queenstown at n idnight on the 9th.

The United States war steamer *Canandaigua* left Kingstown on the 6th of March for the north of Ireland. She was at Belfast on the 11th.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 10th.

The steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th inst.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Europe's Response to the Speech of President Johnson—An Overwhelming Verdict—The New Reform Bill—Conciliation of Ireland—Mr. Whalley—Land, Church and Marriage Laws—Stephens and the Fenians.

LONDON, Saturday, March 11, 1866.

The veto, and the speech of President JOHNSON on the birthday of WASHINGTON have produced an effect in England of the most remarkable character. All other interests are for the moment almost forgotten. English and European politics are dwarfed to nothingness in presence of the great crisis in America, and European statesmen seem petty and mean by the side of a man who rises in simple dignity to the grandeur of the great occasion, and whose speech is admitted to be worthy of WASHINGTON himself. There is but one opinion in England on this subject. Whatever feelings there may have been in the past, to-day, accepting the accomplished fact of the defeat of secession, the solid intelligence of England applauds the speech of President JOHNSON as no American speech was ever before applauded, and he has the sympathy of whatever is best in the public opinion of Europe as no American President has had it, certainly since the days of WASHINGTON. The press of England is all but unanimous on this point. The *Daily News* is in harmony with the London *Times* and *Morning Post*. The sole discordant note in this universal pæan comes from the organ of the most ultra fanatical party, which, like Mr. WHALLEY in the House of Commons, only makes the all but unanimous opinion more evident.

And this, now that interest and passion are laid aside, must be accepted like a verdict of posterity. If England has had one predominant sentiment, it was the feeling for emancipation. If England consulted her interests or her fears, she would rejoice in disunion, and dread whatever would tend to restore the harmony and integrity of the Great Republic. There is no doubt that the plan of holding eleven States as Territories, with a discontented people held down by military power, and ready at the first opportunity to rise in open insurrection, would relieve England, France and Mexico from any fear of America. But, on the first impulse, without consideration of possible future consequences, public opinion has given a generous and all but unanimous expression in favor of the union policy of President JOHNSON.

If there are here or in America any who think the war is not over, and that the time is coming when another fight may be made for Southern independence, they must hope for the defeat of the President and the success of SUMNER, STEVENS, PHILLIPS & Co. It used to be said that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. The sole hope of any present Secessionist must be that the South will be *kept out of the Union* by those who seem determined that the one great object of the war shall not be accomplished.

Once more the European papers and correspondence must be but trans-Atlantic echoes. So overwhelmingly important is the crisis and so intensely interesting the struggle in America, that the news is looked for more anxiously, perhaps, than when the fate of Washington or of Richmond seemed to hang in the balance, and each arrival might bring us decisive news of the defeat or the triumph of the Federal or Confederate armies.

Next Monday Mr. GLADSTONE has promised to bring in the new Reform Bill, and the statistical returns on which it will be based are to be published to-day. It will be shown that of those who enjoy the privilege of voting for members of Parliament more than twenty per cent. already belong to the working classes. This may very well be, for in all the larger towns of England there are great numbers of artisans who live in houses, of which they occupy perhaps but a small portion, rated at enough to give them votes. But this helps the matter of reform very little, for 20,000 of them, voting for one or two members, find their votes neutralized by one-tenth of their number in some rural borough, or matched ten times over where no votes at all are given. Increasing the number of such voters only increases the inequalities of representation. In fact, I see no way in which partial and restricted suffrage can be made fair and equal, while universal suffrage cannot here be thought of while such masses of the population are evidently unfit for the task of self-government, much less to elect those who are to govern others. The English Government is a system of compromises, and not one principle is settled, even the most fundamental. It is not at all admitted that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," since the consent of four-fifths of the people has never been asked, and no way provided by which it could be granted. Not one item of what is called the British Constitution was ever submitted to the people for ratification. The people have never given any formal assent to Queen, or Lords, or Commons. They have never made a law, or consented to a law by any act of theirs, and they are constantly taxed without being represented, except by those who volunteer or are chosen for them. The only mode of consent given by four-fifths of the people of England to their Government is that of submission. They do not rebel against it. That is all. For the rest, they have no more to do with it and know no more about it than the South Carolina negroes with the passing of the act of secession.

Parliament is moving on slowly with measures intended for the conciliation of Ireland. On Thursday night the new oath bill was read a second time, Earl DERBY and DISRAELI having withdrawn their opposition. Heretofore Roman Catholics have been obliged to declare themselves such under a penalty of five hundred pounds, and to take a special oath of allegiance, for the security of the Crown, the Church, and the Protestant succession, always supposed to be in peril from the Pope and the Jesuits; from the Pope who seems to have the power of upsetting other kingdoms just in proportion to the difficulty of keeping his own. The only opposition to the new oath, which is to be the same for all members, except Mr. BRIGHT and a few other Quakers, was opposed by that fine old tory no-popery English gentleman, with GUY FAWKES on the brain, Mr. NEWDEGATE, who, with his honest eccentricities, is always respected, and Mr. WHALLEY, who is not respected at all. The latter, on rising, was met with cries of "divide," "sing," and all those wonderful cries and noises in which British legislators indulge on such occasions. With many interruptions, the imperturbable WHALLEY labored on, amid noises which the Speaker wildly characterized as unparliamentary. He declared that the war in New-Zealand had been caused by the Popish missionaries; that the Catholic clergy in Ireland had been teaching Fenianism for years, as had Archbishop HUGHES in New-York. If Parliament would grant a commission, he would undertake to prove that Fenianism was Romanism and nothing else, and that it had been sustained up to the present period by the Roman Catholic clergy; and also that Archbishop CULLEN maintained that Queen VICTORIA was not the rightful heir to the British Crown, but that it rightfully belonged to a living heir of the STUARTS.

As to the Fenian soldiers, Mr. WHALLEY explained last night in the House of Commons that their allegiance had been corrupted by the introduction of Popish books into the regimental libraries. The Marquis of HARTINGTON, the new War Secretary, said he would have the books looked to, but he could not promise to read them; indeed, if what Mr. WHALLEY stated of them was correct, it might not be safe to do so.

On the division there were 298 for the bill, and three members went into the lobby with WHALLEY and NEWDEGATE, making five in the negative.

STEPHENS, the Fenian, has not been taken, though hunted like a needle in a hay mow, in every part of Ireland. Not a vessel leaves Dublin harbor without being searched. The police spend hours in rummaging suspected houses, but the Head Centre is always found missing. The jails are crowded with Fenians, and there are three thousand in the lodging-houses of Cork, waiting for a chance to escape to America, in the hope, perhaps, of living to fight another day. There has been some excitement from the arrival of an American man-of-war, the *Canandaigua*, at Kingstown, near Dublin. On entering the harbor she fired a salute of twenty-one guns. It was not returned until next morning. Better late than never. The commander probably thought it was a Fenian frigate in disguise, and telegraphed to Dublin Castle for orders, and the Lord Lieutenant, having the example of Gov. EYRE before his eyes, telegraphed to Downing-street. The Irish public seems to have taken up the notion that it was a pioneer ship of Mr. O'MAHONEY's squadron, for which a constant look-out is kept up night and day on Galway hills, and went on board, carrying so many bottles of whisky with them, that a Fenian meeting was organized between decks of such a noisy and tumultuous, not to say treasonable character, that the commander was obliged to send his visitors ashore, and was not at home to any future calls of a similar character.

As some hundreds of the Fenian leaders are in prison, all they could catch who wore square-toed boots or knew the goose-step, and some thousands have skedaddled to prevent being arrested, Ireland is pretty quiet. We hear of drilling in the country districts, and the other night a large capture of supposed Fenians, including several soldiers, was made in a public house under the very walls of Dublin Castle. It is now discovered that the first arrests, made in anticipation of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, were illegal, and that every man so arrested can bring actions for false imprisonment and damages against the officials. There were about 250 persons so arrested before the passage of the act or the assent of Her Majesty, a considerable portion of whom claim to be American citizens visiting their friends in Ireland, who have ever since been kept in close prison. When Fenianism vanishes like a wreath of smoke or puff of steam on a frosty morning, what will be done with all these prisoners, against whom nothing can be proved, and who have been arrested without warrant and kept in prison without probable cause?

Turkey and Russia are each concentrating troops on the borders of that Principality which Prince COUSA and his wife left the other day with inimitable *sang froid*, smoking their cigars in their carriage, as if just going out for a pleasure drive. But a European Congress is to assemble at Paris and settle the matter before the armies can come to blows, unless they are in a dreadful hurry.

And if nations were as belligerent now as formerly there would be speedy news of war between Austria and Prussia, involving all Germany, Denmark, perhaps all Europe. As it is, Austria will probably submit to the demands of Prussia. Two robbers quarreling over their spoil, say the English; but it will be of no benefit to Denmark, if England clings to the policy of non-intervention. Denmark is a sore subject here, and is mentioned as seldom as possible. We have a Danish Princess, mother of "our Kings to be," if Kings continue to be the fashion, and a Schleswig-Holstein Prince; so we have got all we need care for out of Denmark and the Duchies. The present safety of Europe from war is that there is one man on the Continent strong enough to keep the peace.

Austria is trying to postpone the settlement of this question, and the conflict which many consider as sooner or later inevitable. To be able to fight, Austria must have money; must have conciliated Hungary; must have made some settlement respecting Venetia, and must also have won the confidence of the lesser German States. Prussia is rich, compact, well-knit and ambitious. If she had another FREDERICK II., there is no telling what she might not accomplish.

My fast favorite, Sir ROBERT PEEL, came out in great force and a long speech last night on the subject of smoke. England is not only burning up her stock of coal with fearful rapidity, but sending a large portion of it into the atmosphere, to darken the air, blacken the shirts, fill the lungs, and kill the flowers, grass and trees. All this smoke is coal, and all this coal is wasted. All the manufacturing towns in England are like Pittsburg. The heavens are darkened, the roses are dead, open a window and in comes a cloud of soot, and these people who live in darkness do not live out half their days. Sir ROBERT was not very exact, nor very scientific, but he is in earnest. He blunders, but he goes ahead. He refused a peerage, because he would be about as comfortable in the House of Lords as a bull in a china-shop, and now that he has taken up practical reforms, with his frankness and energy, he will do good service.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, (Tom Brown,) the workingmen's member from Lambeth, met with a slight check last night, a sort of Parliamentary Bull Run. He proposed that the railway companies who are tearing up London should be compelled not only to recompense the owners of property, but their tenants and lodgers, and to build new houses for the workingmen before they demolished the old. This would be a good thing, no doubt, only it is impracticable. Where can they find the land, in a crowded city, without new demolitions, which would require others, and so on *ad infinitum*. So the proposition was ridiculed, scouted, and withdrawn. For all that, two-thirds of London must be rebuilt, and will be, I think, in the next ten years. There is room enough for five times the population to be well accommodated that now lives in the most wretched hovels that can be imagined. London trebled would have a population of nine millions, but if nine millions might be better lodged in the same space than three millions now are, why not? And where is the limit to the size in population of a city? In the days of "Good Queen Bess," when London had some 800,000 people, they were frightened, and prohibited its further growth by act of Parliament. What is really required is a government. Growth might take care of itself.

There is a movement out of Parliament, by influential gentlemen who have waked up to some sense of decency and humanity, to ameliorate the condition of some six thousand of the sick among the poor in London, who have now no resource but the crowded, filthy, miserable workhouse infirmaries, where there is no proper medical attendance, no nursing, and where it might be written on the doors, "Let those who enter here leave hope behind." In such matters, London is behind any city in Europe. Paris, Vienna, Rome, Naples, are all better provided with hospital accommodation, and in the care of the poor there is no comparison. The English disposition to consider their own country ahead of all the world is getting a terrible cutting down. London is denounced in its own newspapers as the ugliest, most inconvenient, worst governed, and most dangerous city in Europe. Englishmen have always grumbled since there were Englishmen; but now that such numbers go once a year or so and take a look at the beautiful, clean and elegant streets of Paris, and then come back to all the ugliness, dirt, smoke and mismanagement of London, they grumble worse than ever. But what can be expected of a city which has thirty or forty different governing bodies, composed, for the most part, of the lowest classes of tradesmen? We need a revolution, and, at least, a metaphorical guillotine, to set the heads of a few hundred officials rolling. The idea of a city of three millions of people being governed by little vestries, composed of butchers, tailors, beer-sellers and so on, is too absurd for any country but this.

Perhaps you think the people should rise in their majesty. Well, that is just what they do—in all the majesty of Bumbledom, and job the poor rates. Public opinion should call for a reform. Just so; and public opinion is the opinion of all these parish officers. What this country and every country wants is, that the highest, clearest, purest intellect should have the power to govern. Every nation, every body of people, wants a head with brains in it, and hands to carry out what the head conceives; and a political system which fails of this fails of its proper purpose.

The cause of the cattle plague has been discovered at last. It is the same as that of the potato-rot and the Irish famine. It was stated at a meeting of the North Staffordshire Church Protestant Association, a few days ago, that both of these calamities were owing to the Maynooth Grant and the encouragement of Popery generally. The audience comprised twelve or fifteen Evangelical clergymen, and it is associations and ideas of this kind of which Mr. WHALLEY is the Parliamentary representative.

Dr. COLENSO has been formally excommunicated by the Bishop of Capetown, and "being thus excluded from all communion with the Church, he is, according to our Lord's command, and in conformity with the provisions of the XXIII. of the Articles of Religion, to be taken of the whole multitude of the faithful, as a heathen man and a publican." This sentence is signed "R. Capetown." So Bishop COLENSO has become a Zulu, as the heathen men in that region are designated, and he has nothing to do but join his fellow-unbelievers in Moses, and open a public-house, if they get away his cathedral. It happens, however, that "R. Capetown" has no power to excommunicate anybody, let alone a Queen's Bishop, since the Church in South Africa has no legal standing, any more than a society of Mormons. The Archbishop of Canterbury has no jurisdiction, and the Capetown bull can be turned out to grass. But if the Queen cannot interfere, there is a lady here who can. Miss BURDETT COUTTS, out of her accumulating millions, has built churches and endowed Bishoprics in the most distant corners of the earth—Nootka Sound, the Feejee Islands, New-Zealand, and finally in South Africa, and she can cut off the supplies from whichever party she does not prefer. She has more power than the Irish man in the Alps. They showed him a little spring, the source of the Danube, and said he, "I'll just ram in my hat, and they'll have no water at Vienna." If Miss COUTTS cuts off the cash here, they will have no excommunications in South Africa.

My last letter left Mr. SOTHERN and his wife and friends in Court, demanding justice against Mr. COLEMAN, who had copied a libel on him from the New-York *Sunday Times*. Mr. COLEMAN had given out that he could and would justify, but he had no time to send to New-York, and his witnesses here, though ready to swear very hard things against my Lord Dundreary, could not prove the specific allegation; so Mr. COLEMAN finally pleaded guilty, put in various extenuations, denied malice, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and the Court, considering that Mr. SOTHERN had called all the Spiritualists idiots or impostors, he having been an active member for some years of the latter class, sentenced COLEMAN to pay a fine of fifty pounds to the Queen. The Judge has been soundly berated for not giving a heavier sentence, as well as for saying that he was inclined to believe in spiritualism himself; but my own special interest in the matter is that the New-York *Sunday Times* should fork over the fifty pounds to Mr. COLEMAN, and prepare to defend itself when Mr. SOTHERN brings his action over there, for the mere echo of the libel be so bad, what must it be where it originated? It will be a lesson to English papers to be careful how they copy American paragraphs.

The Brothers DAVENPORT are in Edinburgh, and it is to be hoped that in that modern Athens and city of philosophers, the great mystery will be solved at last, and we shall learn how they really do it—how the horn comes out of the cabinet; how the hands and arms come out of the window; who play "Money Musk" on the fiddle, guitar and tambourine; how the instruments go twanging through the darkness; how coats are taken off and put on persons whose wrists are tightly tied together and the knots sealed, and all the other mysteries. All the savans of England and Ireland have been invited to try their hands at a solution, but not one has given even a plausible explanation. The glory of the discovery has probably been reserved to the land of second sight and Tam O'Shanter.

"Never Too Late to Mend" is announced for its last week at the Princess, when, probably, Mr. BOUCICAULT will bring out some of his new dramas. Mr. SOTHERN goes to Edinburgh and Liverpool to try a new play, and if it will do he will bring it out at the Haymarket. He has not had a fair success so far out of the family of Dundreary, except perhaps in the libel suits against the spiritualists. Mr. JEFFERSON is also in the last nights of "Rip Van Winkle," but I am not informed of his next move. He has another piece from the fertile pen of Mr. BOUCICAULT. Mrs. AVONIA JONES BROOKE is having a success in "East Lynne," at the Surrey, and *Old Daddy* and the *Casuals* are happy and glorious at the Marylebone, and two or three other minors. ADAH, who must not be lost sight of on any account, is playing the "French spy" in the Provinces, and the windows are full of the most dreadfully pretty and enchanting photographs that can be conceived. The tinted Venus is nowhere. Excited and admiring groups gather round the windows, and then rush in and buy. In fact, ADAH is an institution. She gets slandered, but after Mr. SOTHERN's case who can escape; and there is the comfort of virtue triumphant at last, which, with a fine of £40 now and then, is a great consolation. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

English Views of President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy—His Speech of Feb. 22.

From the London Times, March 9.

The memorable speech of Pres dent JOHNSON on WASHINGTON'S Birthday *would not have been unworthy of the great founder of the American Republic.* He, too, had reason to know that peace brings anxieties more formidable than all the ordeals of war, and the calm determination which carried him through them has justly won for him a foremost place among the rulers of mankind. Nor was the task of WASHINGTON after the recognition of American Independence altogether unlike that of President JOHNSON since the subjugation of the South. The creation of the Union was then the first object of the American statesman, as the restoration of the Union is now, and if the principle of federalism was predominant in the mind of WASHINGTON, while that of State rights is uppermost in that of Mr. JOHNSON, it is only because the present danger proceeds from an opposite quarter. When the doctrine of State rights was pushed to extremes inconsistent with the existence of a Federal Republic, Mr. JOHNSON took his stand upon the same ground as his illustrious predecessor. Now that "a consolidation equally dangerous and objectionable with separation" is the avowed aim of the Radical party, and that a committee appointed by a Congress from which the seceding States are excluded is assuming to dictate the terms of their readmission, Mr. JOHNSON interposes his authority to save the Constitution, and WASHINGTON would assuredly have done the same. There is, indeed, no answer to the pregnant argument which is at once the keynote to this remarkable speech, and the keystone of that conservative policy which Mr. JOHNSON inherited from Mr. LINCOLN. * * * * * * * * *

It is impossible not to admire the resolute will and truly patriotic spirit which give this outspoken declaration an interest far above the ordinary utterances of American Presidents. An equally striking merit, however, is its singular clearness as an exposition of the sentiments which distinguish Mr. JOHNSON's party, as it is now called, from those which have hitherto appeared to engross the whole field of Northern politics. He does not scruple to state that he ever was, and still is, for the Union at any price. Such was, doubtless, Mr. LINCOLN's real motive, and passages very similar in tone might probably be culled from his earlier addresses. But it is one thing to use language of this kind when the issue was still undecided, and the abolition of Slavery had not yet become a military or political necessity; it is another thing to repeat it when the advocates are victorious, commanding a majority in Congress, and almost prepared to risk a fresh revolution rather than sacrifice the doctrine of negro equality. * * *

There is one reflection that is almost forced upon us by the spectacle of these exciting conflicts on the other side of the Atlantic. *Political movements on so grand a scale quite unlike our own domestic interests, and we are sometimes half tempted to envy a state of things which gives scope for the display of the highest public virtues.* No hereditary monarch, nor even an elective Emperor inheriting the traditions and administrative system of an hereditary monarchy, *can ever be placed in the same position as President Johnson; and it is to be feared that few Princes born in the purple would be capable of facing a great emergency with such courage and dignity.* There is a stamp of reality and proud self-confidence in this appeal to the sovereign people which obliterates the effect of some indiscreet expressions, and makes us feel that *Mr. Johnson is equal to guiding the destinies of a great nation through a perilous crisis.* It is only civil war and the dire extremities which arise out of it which can develop qualities of this type, or show the difference between Parliamentary ability and the powers of a CROMWELL or a WASHINGTON. Yet that nation is surely not the happiest in which such powers have the amplest room for their exhibition. Nations do not exist to produce or show off great characters, but to cultivate the well-being of all their members, and to fulfill the ends, moral and material, of human society. When we contrast the tameness of party struggles at home with the colossal proportions of American politics, the caution and reticence of our own statesmen with the decision and simplicity of President JOHNSON, we should remember, though in no spirit of arrogant self-complacency, that bold seamanship cannot be manifested in fair weather. Had we several millions of emancipated slaves among us, whole provinces ready in revolt to pacify and govern, the wounds inflicted by four years of war to heal, and the most desperate of financial problems to solve—were Parliament at issue with the Crown, and were the monarchy, if not the life of the Sovereign at stake—then, indeed, we might expect to see revolutionary virtues, as well as revolutionary passions, elevated to a heroic pitch of which we, fortunately, have no experience.

From the London Daily News, March 9.

Mr. JOHNSON's speech was full of the old Tennessee spirit, with this important difference, that instead of being directed against the Southern disunionists, it was pointed at men but for whose public spirit and constancy under disappointment and misfortune he would not now be President of the United States. His denunciations, however, were not altogether without cause. *The President was defending himself against violent and unjust attacks.* He had been personally assailed *with a bitterness which has rarely been surpassed*, on account of his reconstruction policy, and since the promulgation of his veto on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, has been denounced in Congress itself as a rebel and traitor, and as an "obstacle which must be got rid of." It is not, therefore, surprising that he should have spoken of his detractors with words of wrath. The problem of reconstruction is a very difficult one; it may be that the policy which the President is pursuing will not succeed in winning back the South, and yet it may be his duty to try it, and to hope for its success. *Nor will his present opponents have any right to taunt him with its eventual failure.* The difference between the President and the Radicals is, that his plan contemplates the whole Southern population, while they care only for the negroes; forgetting that if the black man is to prosper it must be by the prosperity of the whole community, and that if he is to enjoy freedom it must be through the reinvigoration of free institutions; and that no legislation which should impair these could permanently serve his interests. *We can discern in the course which the Radicals have followed has had the effect of driving President Johnson into the hands of the old Copperhead party, although it was well calculated to have that effect upon a weaker man.* The President has plainly and repeatedly declared that for the present the negro must and shall be protected at the South by special legislative and administrative measures, with the execution of which he is ready to charge himself. Two days after the date of his veto he told Gen. HOWARD that *he interpreted the act of Congress* passed last session as authorizing the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from the proclamation of peace which he proposes shortly to issue. And he has declared himself ready to go further than this, and to give his assent to a bill extending the powers and operation of the existing Bureau for two years. *It is, therefore, most unjust to represent him as opposed to measures necessary for the protection of the "freedmen, and we cannot wonder at the indignation he expressed on Washington's Birthday.* His speech was provoked by personal attacks; it was uttered in defence of the Constitution; and, unlike those to which it was a reply, it contained no menaces. But for all this it was a coarse exhibition, and altogether unworthy of the high office of the speaker. In the very endeavor to become superior to parties, Mr. JOHNSON is becoming a partisan

From the London Daily News, March 10.

Thus far, it is already clear that a vast preponderance of public opinion with the President, and a Congressional majority which ought not to have passed any measure so crowded with unconstitutional provisions as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The instant effect of Mr. JOHNSON's explanation of his veto was to convince several members, who thereupon voted against the bill instead of carrying it over the veto, as they might easily have done. It may be understood to be a settled point that the Southern people who desire to reënter the Union are not to be deprived of any essential or common constitutional rights for the protection of the body of the negroes, who ought to be rendered safe at a much less cost. It is, again, a settled point that the actual President will never agree to admit the worst evil and danger unreconciled by a conflict about State rights—the giving of inordinate powers to the Central Government. By the rejected bill, the Executive, through its agents, could have interfered in every corner of every State where negroes were living; judging, deciding, controlling, in places where peculiar or unknown laws, customs and manners prevail, or where the dictation of strangers must keep up a constant irritation. By that bill enormous patronage would have been put into the hands of the Executive, creating as much suspicion and cupidity at the North as offence in the South. By that bill a vast almshouse would have been created and established as a department of the National Government. By that bill the Executive would have usurped to a considerable extent the distribution and guarantee of lands, which are the proper business of the courts. Assigning these grounds and some others for his action, the President has refused to aggregate new powers for the use of his successors, and to destroy the balance which alone renders union possible, by granting only a nominal and not a real restoration and a pretended independence to the humbled States, which may be won over to loyalty and patriotism now if ever.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 10.

There can be no doubt that President JOHNSON entertains the fullest hope of being sustained in the course he has adopted by the sympathies of the people. Whether he is right in this opinion time will show, but in the meantime it is equally certain that *he is acting in entire consistency with the opinion he has always held*, and which he was known to hold when the suffrages of the people raised him to the second position in the Republic. *His Washington speech is one of the boldest that the world has listened to for many a day. It is terribly in earnest.* We recognize in it the same *dauntless courage, the same fidelity to conviction, and the same recklessness of personal consequences, as were displayed in his own State of Tennessee, when he had to back the cause of the Union and the rights of the negro against the prejudices of the slaveholding oligarchy.* Those were the qualifications which procured for him unbounded popularity throughout the North, and led to his being placed on the same ticket with Mr. LINCOLN for the office of Vice-President. Events have singularly interwoven themselves with man's intentions in the process which has made this bold-hearted man the arbiter of his country's destinies. We can understand the position of his opponents. It is intelligible, and from their point of view entitled to respect, but so far as we can judge, the welfare of the United States, including in the account the interests of the negro race, is inseparably associated with the maintenance of those constitutional principles which his message to Congress and his speech at Washington so unanswerably expounded, and which the ascendant party in Congress shows a perilous eagerness to ignore.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Difficulty of Pacifying the Country—The Mexican Army—Mistakes of Maximilian's Government.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 9.

Any one wishing to attain a clear idea of the difficulties attending the pacification of Mexico will do well to look through a series of papers lately published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the title of "La Contre-Guérilla Française au Mexique." The writer, Count E. DE KERATRY, seems a keen and not too partial an observer, as he is certainly a rough and ready soldier, not accustomed to make too much of difficulties. Notwithstanding, then, his pride in the exploits which the corps, under the command of the famous Col. DU PIN have achieved, he is forced to confess their essential futility. His ultimate conviction is despair of seeing Mexico brought into peace and order within any limited time by any of the agencies now at work there. The insuperable difficulties are the immense extent of the country totally untraversed by roads, the scarcity of food, and the sparseness of population. To compress anarchy over so vast a region would require a great army, since the difficulty of carriage and the impossibility of obtaining local supplies made it hopeless to replace numbers by ubiquity. This army must consist chiefly of foreigners. The Mexican portion of the Imperial army is deficient in two military qualities—courage and loyalty. Mexican officers take very kindly to all the pomps and pleasantnesses of war pay sonorous titles and showy uniforms, but they are averse to personal danger, and very prone to betrayal and desertion. Where Mexicans really appear willing to "pay with their persons" is in attempts at assassination. In such enterprises they will occasionally incur some risk. Col. LABUMBIDE, chief of the staff to Gen. MEJIA and the divisional commandant of Mexican Artillery at Vittoria, attempted to murder the author of these papers in a manner which, though he was unarmed and unsuspecting in his own quarters, showed that they were not incapable of acting in their own persons. The only shadow of motive for this attempt at assassination was the jealousy of the Mexican officers towards their French allies. The punishment for this irregularity was a month's arrest, but even this was remitted, and the would be murderer was shortly after appointed to the command of an Imperialist brigade. The worthlessness of the native military material is not compensated by enthusiam or even good will on the part of the population. What national feeling there is is against foreigners and the cause which foreigners may happen to support. The Government of MAXIMILIAN neglected an opportunity when it shunned to invite the cooperation and sympathy of the Indian population, not only the most numerous, but on the whole the most hopeful section of Mexicans. Nearly all the prominent Mexicans who are not entirely odious or contemptible are pure Indians. JUAREZ himself is an Indian, so is ALEMONTE, so is the bravest of the Imperialist officers, MEJIA. This measure, the emancipation of the *peones*, which the Imperial Government should have taken, has now been announced by the Juarists, and MAXIMILIAN has thus sacrificed a source of strength. Anarchy in Mexico, as war did under WALLENSTEIN, maintains itself. To ask the people to be industrious or peaceable, is asking them to accumulate prey for the robber and to offer their throats to the assassin. The only way not to be a victim is to victimise. The chief difference between the mode practised by some of the two factions is, that the Imperialists exercise retaliation with more timidity and circumspection. Why should a people desire peace when they do not value comfort, when they hardly require food or shelter, when their only real necessity is tobacco? Is it reasonable to expect consecutive results from military operations in a country, where the roads, so pompously traced on the map, can only be guessed at in practice here and there by hoof-sheaths where the ground is soft, or by the horses' skulls suspended from branches, which roughly represent mile-stones, or rather league-stones, where there happen to be trees? The Count de KERATRY shows with us that the succour afforded to the Republicans by America is, if less conspicuous, hardly less efficient than that given by France to the Imperialists. This is not solely a disinterested sympathy with an idea—no idolatry of the Monroe doctrine—on the part of the United States. It is not pure love for republicanism, but very warm love for some republican provinces. The plan of April, 1865, after the French repulse before Puebla, President JUAREZ signed a treaty with Mr. CONWIN, the Minister of the United States, by which two provinces were ceded to the latter country as security for a loan which assuredly never would have been redeemed. Lastly, among the hopeless features in the struggle is the circumstance that the republican cause is not represented by any men of such eminence that their death or conversion to the cause of order would paralyze insurrection. CORTINAS, MENDEZ, CARBAJAL are not superior to the base average of their followers. CORTINAS is only conspicuous for the impudence of his many treacheries. MENDEZ, it is true, though a signal coward even in Mexico, has a talent at organising a foray. On the other hand, the Imperialist cause does not possess a single native soldier except MEJIA who has shown the smallest capacity for command, and very few who have not shown themselves deficient in courage and doubtful in loyalty. Altogether, judging by Count de KERATRY's experience, it looks as if we might hope for peace and civilization in Mexico when there shall be no more Mexicans.

Unflattering Reports—The Financial Question.

Paris (March 8) Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

I have received some interesting news concerning the financial and political condition of the Mexican Empire. The writer, who is placed in a position of confidence, says: "You may publish what I send you if you think proper, as all I state can be no secret, and you will find it confirmed by those who arrived in London this week from Mexico per *La Plata* steamer." After some observations unnecessary to place before the public, the writer proceeds thus: "Monsieur ELOIN, MAXIMILIAN's Chef du Cabinet, has just arrived from Mexico. The Republican party, encouraged by recent declarations and the attitude of the United States, was raising its head in all directions, and even in the City of Mexico. The Imperial Treasury was in a very unsatisfactory condition, and discontent spreading among the unpaid officials and Government creditors. More orders had been issued by the Minister of Finance on the Vera Cruz and Tampico Custom-houses than could be paid from the receipts. At both these ports there was a scramble for payment, and the Finance Minister's orders were being sold at a discount to importing merchants, who will tender them as cash in payment of import duties. M. ELOIN will not return to Mexico, but will remain in Europe to look after the interests of the Empress CHARLOTTE. The difficulties of MAXIMILIAN's task will become insurmountable unless the support of France, in troops and money, be continued tor some time longer. France must provide by fresh loans, guarantees, or otherwise, for the accruing dividends, or they must fall into arrear. The next is due on the 1st April. This is a somewhat highly colored confirmation of intelligence I forwarded to you last week. I believe that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has really stated to the French Cabinet that he will find it exceedingly difficult to carry on the Imperial Government without further assistance from France. If he can get money the military difficulties would no doubt disappear, as MAXIMILIAN can certainly form a foreign legion to any extent as regards numbers. I must repeat I do not think that the Emperor NAPOLEON can further compromise French political and financial interests for Mexico. Already the Mexican loan is issued under the patronage of the French Government, although France does not guarantee them, have thrown a certain amount of responsibility on the Imperial Court and Cabinet of NAPOLEON III. which adds to the complicated interests surrounding the decision to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. The French Chambers will ere long discuss the Mexican question, although it was put off last week by the Minister of State. Now we know that MAXIMILIAN has been prepared for the withdrawal of the French flag long before the world at large learned this decision; and I believe I may assure you that his views on the subject have reached Paris. If he, as I have already informed you, precisely the financial question which the Emperor MAXIMILIAN puts to the Emperor NAPOLEON as his main difficulty. Last week, in the Corps Legislatif, the Minister of State, speaking in the name of the Government, stated, no doubt most correctly, that negotiations were going on, and the answer to the French propositions about the withdrawal could not reach France for some little time. Yes; but the Government probably knows at this moment what MAXIMILIAN will officially demand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 8th, Mr. HUNT's Cattle Plague Bill was debated, amended and finally passed.

EASTER RECESS.

In the House of Commons Mr GLADSTONE announced the Easter recess would extend from March 23 to April 9.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Parliamentarys Oath Bill, Mr. DISRAELI said no doubt the present oath contained some things that were objectionable, but he took exception to the oath as proposed by the Government, which was simply a bald declaration of allegiance. The oath ought to be of a monastic character, and extend to Royalty. He was desirous of a uniform oath, but gave notice that he should move an amendment to the form proposed, which would recognize the supremacy of the Queen and acknowledge allegiance to her and her successor. Mr. BRIGHT said if the word "defend" in the oath meant by arms it would impose an affirmation on members who had hitherto been exempt from it. Sir G. GREY said the Government would consider the amendment of Mr. DISRAELI, and also the point referred to by Mr. BRIGHT. Mr. NEWDEGATE characterized the bill as an insidious attempt to weaken the principles established on the Revolution, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. After some further remarks the second reading was carried by a majority of 293, 5 only voting for the amendment.

It is stated that the action of Mr. DISRAELI in the above matter, was determined upon at a meeting of the Conservatives held at the Marquis of SALISBURY's on that day. Lord DERBY is represented as wishing to propose that no Papal or other foreign decree shall be recognized in the Queen's courts of law. Also, that the oath of allegiance should extend to the heirs of the throne, thus insuring a Protestant succession. The *Times* says of the above meeting: "We have reason to believe that at the meeting of the Conservative Party held at the house of the Marquis of SALISBURY, it was resolved that no opposition should be offered to the introduction of the Reform Bill on Monday next, the 19th inst., but that during the interval between its introduction and the second reading, which it was understood would be fixed for after Easter, the party would consider what course should be pursued, and Lord DERBY would take another opportunity of meeting his supporters."

REPEATING RIFLES.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 9th were unimportant. In the House of Commons Mr. WATKIN asked if any experiment had been made with repeating rifles such as those used in the army of the United States, and if any intention existed of adopting similar weapons for the British army. He read letters from United States officers highly approving the repeating rifles.

Mr. GLADSTONE said it was a subject of great importance and should receive full consideration at the hands of the Government.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Sir JOHN GRAY has a motion in the House of Commons, for consideration on the 13th March, in which it is declared that the Church Establishment in Ireland is a grievous wrong to the people of that country, and that its continued maintenance prevents them from having confidence in the justice or in the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament.

Approaching End of the Administration

The *Pall Mall Gazette* assumes it as certain that the present administration must come to an end at no distant date, whether defeated upon the reform question or not. It asserts that in any case Earl RUSSELL and Sir GEORGE GREY will soon retire.

The Subscription for Suffering Southerners—Letter from Mr. Mason.

Mr. MASON, the ex-rebel Commissioner in London, publishes the following letter in the *Times* in support of the bazaar about to be held by the ladies of Baltimore in aid of those in the Southern States, who are suffering from the late war:

SIR: Will you allow me a brief space in your columns to return my thanks to Mr. HERBERT, a gentleman to whom I have not the good fortune to be known, for his letter in the *Times* of this morning on behalf of the suffering people of the Southern States of America?

The "Ladies of Baltimore," to whom he refers, have written to me also in regard to the bazaar they propose to hold in that city, for the relief of those in it (I quote from their letter) "the different Southern States where they have suffered the most from the devastating armies of the North." With those ladies who are chiefly in charge I have been long and intimately acquainted; they are of those who, during the whole war (although its devastations never reached their homes,) ministered personally, old and young, to the prisoners in the hospitals of that city, and who, year after year, impoverished themselves that they might send relief to Southern prisoners at a distance, so long held in confinement by the enemy. They are thus trained and practiced in those paths of benevolence they still seek to explore. Nor could funds intended for such benevolence be confided to better or more judicious hands. In their suggestions to

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 22, 1866.

$16,500 U. S. 6s, '81...O 104¾ | 100 At. Mail S. Co. 131
4,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62 103⅞ | 100 do 130
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 103⅜ | 5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 205
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C. 90½ | 800 N. Y. Central..... 93¼
1,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, | 200 do...s30 92⅜
First Series.... 100 | 300 do...2d call 93¼
18,000 do...Sec. Ser. 100 | 200 do 93
5,000 do...do...3d Ser. 99⅞ | 100 C., Bur. & Quin..... 115
4,000 N.Y.St.7s, Boun- | 225 Pitts., F.W. & C.... 92
ty Loan..... 99 | 300 Rens R..... 80¾
1,000 do..... 99¼ | 300 do 80¾
1,000 Virginia 6s..... 65 | 200 do...s30 80¾
19,000 N. Car. 6s..... 68½ | 100 do 80⅝
10,000 do...2d s. 68 | 100 do...s10 80⅝
6,000 Missouri 6s..... 74½ | 200 Hud. R. R..... 113
15,000 O. & M. Cer..... 28½ | 300 do...s15 107⅜
1,000 Ho., Riv. 1st M. 100½ | 500 Reading R..... 103⅛
10,000 Mich. So.1st M. 94½ | 10 do 103⅛
15,000 do 94½ | 1300 do 103¼
9,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.. 80 | 400 do...2d call 103¼
5,000 Pitts. & Fort W. 2d... 73½ | 1000 do 103⅜
3,000 Ft. Wayne & Chi. 1st 93 | 700 Mich. S. & N. I. 81
2,000 do...2d 93 | 300 do 80¾
2,000 Ft.W.&C.1st 94½ | 100 do 80⅝
10,000 Ather. Gold..... 108 | 50 do...s30 80⅝
Mason Bank..... 96 | 20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 112
Ocean Bank..... 102 | 200 Chi. & N. W..... 27⅛
Com. National Bk.. 103½ | 400 do...2d call 27⅜
Continental Bk..... 80 | 50 Chic. & N. W. pf.... 55
Metropol. Bank..... 126½ | 200 do 55⅜
Hud. R. Bank..... 134 | 200 do...2d call 55⅜
do...2d call 134 | 100 Cleve. & Pitt..... 89
5 Wilkesbarre Coal.. 50 | 500 do 89
100 Quick. M. Co..... 40 | 200 do...2d call 111
100 West. U. Tel.....s 61¾ | 200 Chi. & R. I..... 114
100 do 61¾ | 200 Chic. & Alt..... 87¼
200 Mariposa Min.....s 13 | 100 do...2d call 87¼
300 Cleve. & Pitts..... 89¾

12 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$8,000 U.S. 6-20s C'62. 103⅞ | 600 N. Y. Central..... 93⅛
4,000 do...s5 104 | 500 do 93¼
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R 104½ | 500 Erie Railroad..... 80¾
20,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C. 103⅝ | 100 Hud. River R..... 103⅜
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C. 103⅝ | 300 do 103½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C. 90⅛ | 600 do 103⅝
5,000 do 90⅞ | 300 Reading R..... 103⅝
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. 81
Sec. Ser. 100 | 100 Ill. Cen. R..... 120
1,000 do/Third Ser. 99⅞ | 100 Chi. & N. W..... 27
1,000 Missouri 6s..... 74 | 100 Chi. & N. W. P..... 55
5,000 do 73¾ | 25 do...2d call 55⅜
16,000 O. & M. Cer..... 28½ | 100 Cleve. & Tol..... 110¾
500 Quin. Coal Pr..... 44 | 200 Chic. & R. I..... 114
100 Pa. Coal..... 91⅜ | 100 do...2d call 114
100 Ins. Co. of N. A..... 47 | 100 Atl. & P. R. R. Pf. 61
100 Western U. Tel..... 62¾ | 300 Chic. & Alton..... 87
100 do...s5 62¾ | 100 do...2d call 87¼
300 Cleve. & Pitts..... 89¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C...s30 25⅞ | 200 Cum. Coal ... 44½
400 Schuylk'll Coal.... 18¾ | 100 do...s 44¾
100 Cle., Sar. & Col Co..... 38½ | 100 Chi. & R. I..... 114
200 N. Y. Cen..... 92¾ | 100 do 115⅛
100 Erie Railway.....c 79¾ | 100 do...c 112⅝
100 do 79¾ | 200 do...s3 113
400 do...b3 79¾ | 100 do...b3 113¼
100 do...s 80 | 100 do 113⅜
200 Reading R.....c 103⅛ | 100 do 113⅝
400 do...s3 101⅜ | 100 do...s3 113⅝
1400 do...s15 101⅜ | 300 do 114
1200 do...c 101⅜ | 100 do...s3 114
400 Mich. S. & N. I...s3 81¾ | 100 do...s60 111¾
200 do...s3 81¾ | 100 Chi. & N. W...c 27⅜
1400 do...b3 81¾ | 100 do 27⅝
400 do...c 81¾ | 100 do...b3 27⅝
200 do 81¾ | 400 Chi. & N.W.Pr... 55⅜
300 Clev. & Pitts..... 89¾ | 300 do...b3 55⅝
400 do...s3 89¾ | 100 do 55⅝
1300 do...c 89¾ | 200 P., Ft.W. & C....s3 92

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.....s3 47½ | 200 M. S. & N. I..... 81¾
100 do...s60 47 | 200 do 81¾
200 Spruce Hill Coal..s 4¾ | 200 do...b3 81¾
100 Erie Railroad..... 80 | 100 do...s3 81¾
1600 do 80½ | 400 Clev. & Pitts..... 89¾
200 do...s3 80¾ | 200 do...s5 89
400 do...s3 80¾ | 100 do...s3 89
1100 do 80¾ | 600 do 89
1000 do...b3 80¾ | 1400 do...s3 89¾
100 do...s3 80¾ | 500 Clevs. & Tol. R..... 110¾
200 Reading R..... 103⅜ | 100 Chic. & N. W. P..... 55¾
100 Marietta & Pitts. R. 13

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co.....b30 47½ | 200 M. S. & N. I..... 81¾
100 do...s60 47 | 200 do 81¾
200 Spruce Hill Coal..s 4¾ | 200 do...b3 81¾
100 Erie Railroad..... 80 | 100 do...s3 81¾
1600 do 80½ | 400 Clev. & Pitts..... 89¾
200 do...s3 80¾ | 200 do...s5 89
400 do...s3 80¾ | 100 do...s3 89
1100 do 80¾ | 600 do 89
1000 do...b3 80¾ | 1400 do...s3 89¾
100 do...s3 80¾ | 500 Clevs. & Tol. R..... 110¾
200 Reading R..... 103⅜ | 100 Chic. & N. W. P..... 55¾
100 Marietta & Pitts. R. 13

THURSDAY, March 22—P. M.

The two days later news from Europe by the *Australasian*, is only important as strengthening the Cotton export, and adding to the supply of Exchange on England and France. The rate on London since the mail of yesterday is down ¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and there is rather an anxiety to sell for Saturday's mail at this concession, except on the part of some of the standard drawers, who prefer to let their balances on the other side run up than to draw at the going rates. Money is full 2 ₱ cent. more valuable at present in London than in New-York, and our large Banking establishments here in the foreign Exchange who have branch houses or joint account correspondents on the other side can very conveniently, and it may be profitably, hold their balances on 7 ₱ cent. interest in London, to be drawn for later in the season. Money is getting easier here from day to day, and most of the business between lenders and the Brokers is done at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The dealings in Government Securities improved to-day, and on rather higher prices, especially for the old 5-20s of 1862, which were done at 104 ₱ cent., and the 7.30s, second series, which brought par. The 1881 6 ₱ cents were also slightly firmer, and the 5-20s, new, of 1864 and 1865, steady.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange had several turns, both up and down, through the dealings of the day, especially on Erie and New-York Central shares and Cleveland and Pittsburg. The general temper of the market, however, near the close of the day, was better than last night, and prices firmer, if not in all instances higher. The Reading shares were sold down to 100¾@100⅝, the decline being ascribed by some authorities to the lower prices for Coal at the auction sales this morning, and by others to a rival route projected by the Pennsylvania Railroad interest between the Schuylkill mines and Philadelphia. The Reading Company are not interested in the price, but transportation of coal. They own no mines, and have had more business offered to them in the way of transportation, for several years past, than they could do without adding largely to their equipment, which they did in 1865, to the value of $1,300,000, *and charged off this sum* out of the surplus earnings of the year. The so-called rival project before the Pennsylvania Legislature we have not yet seen in detail. It is fair to presume, however, if it has real significance, that before it is built and put in operation, there will be as much business from the Schuylkill region as all the lines can accommodate. Such has been the experience heretofore of the Reading Road and Schuylkill Canal. New-York Central, after selling down to 92¼, on some sort of Albany rumor, returned to 93¼ ₱ cent.

At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with last night. Gold weak; Governments firm; and the Railways steady. Rock Island had a large additional rise:

	Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.....	90¾	90⅝
U. S. 5-20s.....	103⅝	104
N. West Pref.....	100	99
N. Y. Central.....	93	93
Erie.....	79½	81
Hudson.....	107½	108½
Reading.....	103¼	101⅝
Mich. Southern.....	81	81⅜
Illinois Central.....	113⅜	116
Pittsburgh.....	80⅝	80¾
Prairie du Chien.....	36	36
Tennessee 6s.....	71½	71½
Pacific Mail.....	210	210

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112	Chatham	138
Merchants'.....	111⅛	Bank of Republic....	109
Mechanics'.....	110	Hanover.....	110
America.....	107	Phœnix.....	110
Phœnix.....	95½	Metropolitan.....	130½
Tradesmen's.....	133	Shoe and Leather....	110
Mechs' & Traders'...	130	Corn Exchange.....	112
National.....	105	St. Nicholas.....	100
Merchants' Exch'ge..	105	Marine.....	140
Seventh Ward.....	105	Importers' & Traders'	102
State of New York...	105	Park.....	150
Commerce.....	105	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	100
Mechanics' Bkg Ass...	108	Central National....	107
Broadway.....	213	Fourth National.....	97¾
Ocean.....	95	Oriental Bank.....	125
American Exchange..	111¼		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M..	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	101¾	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	98
Erie 1st M., '76.....	99	Del. L. & W. 1st M....	103
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '83..	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st M....	85
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	85
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.....	73
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.'93..	100¼	Chic. & R. I. 1st M....	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F.'85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75..	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	93
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d	79¾

Harlem 2d mort., '72.... 84 | Clove. & P. M m. conv... 93
Mich. C. new 1st M., '81 | Clove. & P. 8th mort... 93
Mich. So. 7 3-10s, Ser.... | Mine. & Mex. L. G. Co... 98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 3-10s. 94½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875.... 102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.... 93
Alton & T. H. 2d M., pf. 78
Alton & T. H. 3d M. in. 70
Chi. & N. W. S. F..... 86
Chi. & N. W. Int. B..... 80
Clove. & P. 2d m. conv... 93
Clove. & P. 8th mort... 93
Mine. & Mex. L. G. Co... 98
Chic. & Alton 1st M.... 93
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 93
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.... 78
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.... 73
Marietta & Chn. 1st M.. 75
Chi. & Mil. 1st M..... 93

The policy of a Consolidated 5 ₱ cent. Stock of the United States, principal and interest in Gold, has been suggested in distinguished quarters at Washington. Into such a Stock the Temporary Currency Obligations of the Government might be gradually funded, and into the same Stock the present Gold bearing Bonds of the United States might hereafter be converted, as they fall within the reach of the Government and its ability to exchange them with holders or to borrow Gold at par on the Consolidated Stock to pay them off.

In this connection we notice that the *Bank Note Reporter* of this City, thus hints at a 5 ₱ cent. System:

The steady working of the Treasury is giving confidence, and bringing Gold down, or rather Currency up, to the admission of all sold reasoners. The way is being prepared for the successful introduction of a long 5 ₱ cent. Stock, under which the short debt will float. The idea that the Government *must* adhere to 6 ₱ cent. Bonds is giving place rapidly to a more healthy opinion. It is believed that one of the preliminary steps to a 5 ₱ cent. system will be a reduction of the rate of interest on all outstanding "Temporary Certificates," including the Clearing-house Certificates.

The Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, who, while in Congress, had much to do with the Legal Tender act of 1862 and the National Currency act of 1863, writes as follows on the true nationality and uniformity of National bank notes:

Mr. S. is both a sound and practical financier, as he was a most useful member of the Committee of Ways in the early money trials of the war:

"The National Currency Act is generally right as far as it goes; it limits the amount to $300,000,000; requires the circulating notes to be well secured by gold-bearing Government bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States; requires each bank to redeem its circulating notes in lawful money on demand, and to keep an adequate reserve for that purpose; makes them a legal tender for all taxes and other debts due to the Government, except customs, and for all debts owing by the Government, except principal and interest of the funded debt. It also makes them receivable by each National bank for its ordinary debts due to them, and each bank designated as a depository is also required to receive it on deposit from all public officers. These are important provisions in the law for *nationalizing* this currency, and it consequently obtains a wide circulation. I would not change or alter any one of these provisions for *de-centralizing* the currency, but I think it does not go quite far enough in that direction. It will be perceived that all persons in the employ of the Government are compelled to receive it in payment for salaries and for materials and other services performed for the Government. It is now in effect a legal tender from the Government to all this class of persons, including the salary of the President, Cabinet, Members of Congress, and the Army and Navy. If the President and other officers of the Government are compelled to receive it in payment for their salaries, why should not everybody else be required to take it from them for all ordinary debts they may incur? I can see no valid reason why they should be a legal tender to persons employed by the Government, unless such persons can also compel other parties to receive it from them. I think sound policy requires the act to be still further extended. I would go one step further and make the National Bank Currency, like the Bank of England notes, a general legal tender."

We had the pleasure of meeting to-day in Wall-street, Mr. W. W. MURPHY, the efficient American Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where, during the past four years, he has rendered signal service to the Public Credit, and contributed in no small degree by his earnestness and industry to make the Frankfort market what it confessedly is, the most important in Europe for American Securities. Mr. MURPHY has a three months leave of absence from the State Department.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,116,320 24; for Customs, $422,000; Coin Certificates, $32,000; on account of Loan, $422,000; Payments, $706,075 11; Balance, $36,437,816 32.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 5,179 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 1,900 bags Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 4,450 bus hels Corn, 1,300 bushels Malt, 2,240 bushels Oats, 672 bbls. Pork, 537 pkgs. Cut Meats, 757 pkgs. Lard, 1,496 pkgs. Beef, and 427 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are quiet, but steady, at $7 50@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls unchanged.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio at previous prices. Other kinds are quiet. We quote: Java at 27½c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; Laguayra at 20c.@22½c.; Rio at 16½c.@20c.; and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand at firmer quotations. Middlings, 40c.@41½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,850 bales. The receipts at this port since March 1, have been 44,861 bales, making 213,853 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 655,737 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

Movements of Cotton at this Port, Sept. 1 to March 22, 1865-6:

Total Receipts, bales.....	655,737
Total Exports, bales.....	318,891

EGGS—Are in good demand at firmer prices. We quote: State and Jersey, 27c.@28c.; ordinary Western, 24c.@25c.; Western, by express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 25c.@27c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT.—All kinds of foreign are dull and nominal. Sound domestic Apples are in light supply and fair request. Cranberries are unchanged. We quote: Apples, Fancy Western, $5@$6; Mixed Western, $3 50@$5; Common Western, $2@$3: Cranberries, choice, $12@$14; second grade, $5@$7 ₱ bbl. Dried Apples continue in good demand at quotations. Peaches are quiet and unchanged. Small Dried Fruits are in moderate demand. Dried Apples, New, 13½c.@14c.; Old State, 9c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@32c., unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 40c.@45c.; Blackberries, 28c.@31c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty brisk request at steady prices. Sales since our last 8,300 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 20; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 15@$8 20, chiefly at $7 25@$7 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$8 70 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western.....	$6 70 @$7 20
Extra State.....	7 15 @ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 35 @11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	8 15 @ 8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 75 @12 00
Extra Genesee.....	8 25 @12 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri...	9 65 @15 50

Included in the sales was a lot of 1,100 bbls. choice extra Genesee (Hiram Smith brand) at $12 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former prices. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive. Sales 375 bbls. Extra at $7 30@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1850 bbls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, the bidding was decidedly spirited, and prices declined materially on sales of 20,000 tons, including 4,500 tons Stove at $6 52½@$6 85; 2,500 tons Grate at $6 90@$7 90; 2,000 tons Egg at $6 90@$6; 4,500 tons Lump at $5 50@$5 62½; 3,000 tons Chestnut at $5 25@$5 37½; and 3,000 tons Steamboat at $5 62½@$5 77½ per *long* ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. These prices show a reduction of from 52½c.@$1 65 ₱ ton, as compared with the prices realized at the last sale in February.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, today, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Augusta 36-inch, 23c; Augusta 30-inch, 19c; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Sheetings—Uxbridge 36-inch, 31c.; Massachusetts B, 25c.; Lewiston B, 26c. Prints—Sprague, 19c.; Richmond, 18c.; Victory, 16c. Delaines—Hamilton, 22½c.; Armures, 25c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 22½c.; Hartford, 21½c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 50c.: Pemberton C, 30c. Ticks—Everett, 37½c.; Franklin, 35c. Stripes—Harveston, 33c.; Uncasville, 25c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. Meyer's I X L, in fair demand. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange: St. Louis—Trade somewhat more active but at low prices. Providence—No change in market worth notice. Baltimore—Market more active but no change in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet but held firmly. Sales since our last, 23,000 bushels, including very choice White Canada at $2 85; poor to prime Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 67, and Amber State at $2 48 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited request at drooping prices. Sales since our last 41,000 bushels, at 69c.@73c. for unsound, and 70c.@76c., in store and delivered, for sound; mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including State at 53c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 48c.@50c.; old Western at 51c.@35c.; new Western at 35c.@41c.; Canada at 53c. ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley is less active; 5,000 bushels Canada West brought $1 16 ₱ bushel. A small lot of Barley Malt was sold at $1 25 ₱ bushel. The Bean market shows no improvement. Peas are dull and lower. We quote: New Marrows, $2@$2 25; new Kidneys, $2 25@$2 50; new Mediums, $1 45@$1 50; Mixed lots, $1 10@$1 40; Peas, Canada, $1 20@$1 25; Peas, green Marrowfat, $2 50@$2 75.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand and heavy to-day, at 75c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and heavy, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in rather more request, but at drooping prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and steady, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 32c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon; Rosins at $6@$6 25 ₱ bbl. for Strained, and $7@$7 50 for No. 2; Crude Turpentine at $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and declined, including Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Whale at $1 28@$1 30; Bleached do. at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Spermaceti at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached do. at $1 80@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 85; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 32@$1 35 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive, at 24c.@25c. for Crude; 36½c.@38½c. for Refined in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered very freely to-day at reduced prices, yet has been in only moderate request. Sales since our last 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 12½ for new Mess, closing at $26 12½, cash; $23 75@$24 for one year old Mess; $26 75 for new Prime Mess, and $21 25@$21 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,200 bbls. new Mess, April and May delivery, seller's option, at $26@$26 12½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 11¾c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16¾c.@18¾c. for Hams; sales 800 pkgs. Bacon is in lively request and firmer, including Cumberland Cut at 18¾c.@19¾c.; Short Rib at 16¾c.; Long Ribbed, 19½c.@19¾c.; Long Clear, 20c.@20½c.; Short Clear, 21c.@21½c. Long Cut Hams at 17½c.@18¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 1,300 boxes. Dressed Hogs are scarce and quiet at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in less request and heavy, sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19¾c., and small lots at 19¾c.@19¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in better request, including $19 for Extra Plates, half-$20 @$24 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams continue dull at $26 50@$28 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter is in less demand at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 58c.@65c. for fancy State, and 52c.@54c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese rules very dull at 22c.@23c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The market for Butter has exhibited no new feature, and has been dragging along in the usual way. Until very late, the total for the week endance to-day's being 3,500 packages or all grades. A steady, active trade has been developed during the entire week for the Eastern and Southern trade, and also for local consumption, at full prices, leaving the market more closely divested of good to fine grades of stock than has been known for years at this period. Prices, however, are too high to look for any material advance, or cause any speculation. But it is evident that high prices will be steadily maintained until the new crop becomes again abundant. Low grades of Butter are not plenty, but the demand is very light for such stock, and holders are more disposed to sell before the approach of warm weather. The market closes with great firmness for good to fair qualities of Butter, at our quotations.

Orange—Half-tubs, ₱ lb.....	60 @65
Simon—Half-tubs, ₱ lb.....	59 @60
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₱ lb.	55 @60
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₱ lb.	50 @56
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb.	58 @60
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb.	52 @54
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb.	50 @52
N. Y. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb.	45 @48
Ordinary Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.....	42 @45
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb.	42 @45
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	36 @40
Michigan—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	36 @40
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	30 @33
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb.....	25 @26
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb.....	33 @36
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb.....	38 @39
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ₱ lb.....	40 @43

The market for Cheese is without change. A fair demand has prevailed during the week for domestic trade at our quotations, and for shipment to several English markets show a material advance for American stock, being higher rates than ever before quoted, viz., 78s. @ 84s. Sterling ₱ cwt. for the range of qualities. The decline in gold and exchange has been sufficient to prevent any effects being felt in this market, and the export trade continues checked. Our quotations are unchanged:

Factory-made Dairies—first quality.....	21 @22
Factory-made Dairies—second quality.....	20 @21
Farm Dairies—first quality.....	21 @22
Farm Dairies—second quality.....	19 @20
Farm Dairies—common.....	17 @18
Orange County—flat skimmed.....	16 @18

POULTRY AND GAME—Sound dressed poultry is in fair demand, but the market is dull for poor and soft. Live is in better demand and higher. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 22c.@25c.; Chickens, 22c.@25c.; Geese, 15c.@18c.; Ducks, 25c.@28c. ₱ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 22c.@25c.; Fowls, 21c.@24c. Chickens, 22c.@25c. ₱ lb.; Geese, ₱ pair, $2 25@$3 50; Ducks, ₱ pair, $1 50@$2; Partridges, ₱ pair, 50c.@70c.; Quails, ₱ dozen, $2 50@$3; Ducks, Mallard, ₱ pair, 88c.@$1; Ducks, Teal, ₱ pair, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas back, ₱ pair, $1 50@$2; Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair, 60c.@65c.

POTATOES, &c.—The market for Potatoes is dull and unchanged. Onions are lower, without demand. We quote: Mercers, $2@$2 87; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2; Buckeyes, $1 25@$1 75; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Pond Blows, $2 50@$2 75; Prince Albert, $2 25@$2 62½ ₱ Sweet Potatoes, $7@$7 50; Onions, Red, $1@$1 25; Onions, White, $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $6@$12 ₱ 100; Turnips, Russia, new, $1@$1 50; Marrow Squash, $3@$4 ₱ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ₱ 100.

RICE—Is quiet and nominal.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at about previous figures Sales since our last 950 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12½c., and 175 boxes Havana, part 11¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., and 1,100 bags Pernambuco on private terms. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 10½c.@11¾c.; Refining at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refining Sugars continue quiet and heavy at 12¾c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 51,000 lbs. at 16c.@18¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 90,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet at $2 36½@$2 27 ₱ gallon; sales, 180 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,600 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sailing vessel, and ¾d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 950 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; 200 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; and 22 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 65,000 bushels Oats at 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel.

UNDER BROADWAY.

Report of the Committee on Railroads, relative to the Construction of a Subterranean Railway in the City of New-York.

The bill herewith reported is for the construction of a subterranean railway from the Battery, in the City of New-York, to run from thence northerly, under Broadway, to Madison-square, and from thence by alternative routes, either Broadway or Fifth-avenue to the Central Park, with branches connecting with the Hudson River and New-York and Harlem Railroads.

The first inquiry of the Committee has been to ascertain whether such a railway is practicable, and what damage and inconvenience it would impose upon public interests and private property during construction, and in operating the road after it should be finished. All concede the overcrowded state of the existing thoroughfares, and the insufficient and unsatisfactory accommodations for going to and from the upper and lower portions of the City, and that some remedy should, if possible, be found and applied.

For several years past a great variety of plans and suggestions have been presented to the public, some of which have come before the Legislature for obviating these difficulties. The only complete mode of relief seems to be a more expeditious means of transit through the City. Steam power, instead of animal power, has been looked to as the agent by which this was to be effected; but the difficulty has been to employ the power of the steam engine in such a way as not to interfere with the dense population and ceaseless traffic over the surface. Steam railroads on the surface of the populous parts of the City have been found to be impracticable.

After a full and careful hearing and thorough examination of the subject, the Committee are satisfied that an underground railway is practicable on the line proposed, and are of opinion that if proper care is used in its construction—and to accomplish that object the bill is admirably drawn—it would cause no serious inconvenience or damage that would be commensurate with the great benefits it will confer upon the public.

The bill reported is designed to apply to the City of New-York that system of underground railways that has been successfully carried into operation in the City of London.

The evidence before us leaves no room to doubt that such a system has been successfully introduced, and is now in daily operation in that city, and that it is being extended by new lines in process of construction. The engineer of the principal work of this kind in London, says in one of his reports that "gas and water mains had to be respected;" and the bill reported proposes to show the same respect for them here. We are satisfied that there will be no occasion whatever for disturbing these mains, (unless upon more careful examination the Croton Aqueduct Board determine that the tunnel can be brought nearer the surface), with but a single exception. This will be at or near Bowling Green, where the fountains and pipes between it and the Battery might have to be displaced, this being the only portion of the route between the Battery and Seventieth-street where the tunnel would rise so near the surface as to come in contact with them, unless, as above stated, said Board determine that it can be done with safety. Again we are satisfied that there would be no very serious obstructions to the travel on Broadway while the tunnel was being constructed. In order to prevent such obstruction, the bill provides for the temporary occupation of a defined portion of the Battery during the progress of the work, for the purpose of depositing and shipping away the earth taken from the lower portion of the route, and also for receiving the materials to be used in building the tunnel. With this provision in the bill, all the materials for nearly the whole distance below Canal-street can be carried through the tunnel from the Battery, as it is being extended from the opening at the Battery.

While the work is to be done in what engineers call "open cutting," that is, opening the street to the surface of the chasm where the work is going on, it will extend but a short distance, and is to be spanned by a strong movable bridge of the whole width of the street, so that the travel will pass over the workmen, and neither will interfere with the other. The danger of blocking Broadway by even a slight obstruction, is below Chambers-street, and taking the progress made in London, on a less favorable route, it would seem as though the tunnel could be extended from this single opening to Chambers-street within ten months, and the only inconvenience would be in passing over a wooden bridge.

Above Canal-street, the removal of earth lifted to these bridges, and letting down materials for the tunnel, must necessarily cause some public inconvenience. But no great improvement can be had without more or less temporary annoyance.

The work will require changes in the location of of some of the sewers on the line, but these are principally confined to that portion of Broadway below Bleecker-street; and also in changing the grade of some of the cross sewers. The surprise of the Committee has been, not at the extent of the alterations in the drainage, but the few changes required in this respect, and the very inconsiderable inconvenience that will result therefrom.

Such alterations in the drainage as will be necessary are to be done at the expense of the Company, and under the supervision and regulation of the Croton Aqueduct Board. All damages and injury to result therefrom, direct or consequential, are to be estimated in advance by said Board, and that estimate, however exorbitant, is to be covered by a deposit of the amount with the Comptroller of the City, before the Company can enter upon the work of construction. Hence we apprehend that such inconvenience and damage as shall occur from the cause will more concern the Railway Company than the public.

This tunnel will occupy a space in the soil about fourteen feet in depth, by twenty-five in width. At some places it will be reduced or flattened in its form to conform to the disloyal elements on the surface. The soldiers seem to be under no discipline, and do very much as they please. They are constantly committing some misdemeanor or depredation, and things generally seem to be at loose ends. All the indications are that a change is sorely needed.

SECESSION SCENE AT THE CAPITAL.

As an instance of the loyalty of the people of the State I would mention that in Raleigh, a few evenings since, at a Fair for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, some of the most fashionable young women in the town began singing secession songs because a number of Union officers were present; placed a large portrait of JEFFERSON DAVIS before their faces, and made every effort (men all know what distinguished success women have in that way when so disposed) to render themselves as obnoxious and offensive as possible. The army officers immediately struck up several national airs in most resonant voices, completely drowning the feeble treble of the rebels in petticoats. A dozen of the Southern gallants grew livid at the "insult," and demanding an explanation afterward of the offending parties were thrashed for their insolence. They certainly obtained satisfaction, but not in the manner they sought.

DESERVED DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO.

A notorious ruffian and desperado, whom the prisoners at Salisbury will remember as ANDY WILSON, (he was confined there as a rebel convict, though for gaudy a deserter from one of the Illinois regiments,) met with a most fitting end near this place very recently. The fellow was not more than twenty-three years old, but aged in iniquity of every kind—seeming to be utterly destitute of sight like moral consciousness. At the prison he was always engaged in robbing and, beating some unfortunate captive, and it is generally believed he killed several men while there. After the war closed he came here, and assumed to be a strong Unionist, often aiding in the arrest of fugitives from justice. This soon becoming tedious, he endeavored to relieve the monotony of life by

United States, should seize the direction, which easier may be done with an aid from America.

But insist, above all, on the Mexican question, and impress that there must me given no credence to LOUIS NAPOLEON's promises. Seventeen years spent in Rome must serve as a warning. He proposes today to withdraw, apparently, his regular troops, but leaves a selected body of volunteers, united under his selection, encouragement and inspiration. It is impossible, it seems to me, that reflecting people would submit to such a condition, so prejudicial to principles and honor. It is a case of evident French intervention, because, if even the regular army were withdrawn, there would remain always a sort of masked protectorate. In the face of the declarations concerning non-intervention and neutrality, the United States would resign or occupy a subaltern position, if they would consent to the violation of the principles of despotism, without insisting on the right to defend republicanism.

An energetic declaration of the United States in the question so universally unpopular here (Europe) of Mexico, would hasten the fall of LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c., &c."

Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

The Galena (Ill.) *Daily Gazette* of the 14th inst. has an article evidently written by Gen. GRANT's immediate friend, called forth by the fact that "some time since a Republican and Union meeting, in the City of Rochester, N. Y., had nominated Lieut.-Gen. GRANT as the Union candidate for the Presidency in 1868." While the attempt to nominate the General for that office is characterized as "premature agitation," the writer states that "his friends look forward with pride and hope to the time when he shall receive the highest office which can be bestowed upon him by a grateful people, as a reward for the inestimable services he has rendered his country." The article says that "he takes no part with the President as against Congress, and no part with Congress as against the President." His "official acts" are his present platform. "His views in regard to the necessity of the Freedmen's Bureau and the keeping the troops in the rebel States are recorded." "His orders for the protection of Union men in the South, his suppression of disloyal papers in the South, and his opinion of disloyal papers in the North, are on record." "His written declaration, nearly three months in advance of Mr. LINCOLN's immortal proclamation, that Slavery should be wiped out before the war ended, is well known to all intelligent men." This declaration is succeeded by an italicised passage, which is as follows:

"We know that all Gen. GRANT's hopes and sympathies are with the great Union Party of this country. In feeling and in sentiment he is strongly identified with the millions of loyal people, who, in the long years of war and carnage and blood, gave their hearts, their blood and their treasure to their country. We have neither sympathy nor toleration for any party, nor any act of any man, who were against the country in its terrible time of trial and peril through which it has safely passed."

NEW-JERSEY.

GRAND LARCENY.—A young woman named BRIDGET CAREY was arrested a couple of days since, on suspicion of having stolen about $80 from Mrs. CHRISTOPHER MATTHEWS, of Hudson City. Yesterday, Officer MANN, who made the arrest, recovered the money, it having been thrown into the street by the accused after she was arrested, and was picked up by a young lady, who gave information which led to his recovery.

PASSAGE OF THE JERSEY CITY POLICE BILL.—The Jersey City Police Bill, providing for the appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, was presented to the Assembly yesterday afternoon, when the amendments made by the Senate were concurred in. The bill was immediately forwarded to the Governor, and now only awaits his signature to become a law.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN THOROUGHBRED RACE-HORSES.—Col. MCDANIELS, of Richmond, Va., who has leased the Hoboken Course at Secaucus, arrived from the South yesterday with fourteen thoroughbred race-horses, with which he proceeded to Secaucus. The Colonel was accompanied by over twenty of his former slaves, old and young, of both sexes.

STANDING OUT.—The boss masons of Jersey City refusing to accede to the demands of the bricklayers and plasterers for $3 50 per day, the latter are still standing out. Quite a number of them have obtained work at the advanced rates in neighboring cities.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Southern Cases—Texas Recognized—Realty—The Existence and Contents of a Lost Deed—How Proven—Secondary Evidence—Delivery—Estoppel—Effect of a Notorial Certificate Before the Introduction of the Common Law—Femme Covert.

Priscilla A. Youngue vs. *Francis Guilbeau et al.*—This case is brought before this court by writ of error from the District Court for the Western District of Texas, sitting at Austin, in June, 1860. The action is of trespass, in conformity with the Texas statute, to try title to a lot of land containing about four acres, situate in San Antonio. The plaintiff is the daughter of George A. Nixon, who in his lifetime owned and occupied the land, as alleged by the defendants, to one Shelby, his brother-in-law, and duly acknowledged, before a notary, in 1838; but the deed was not recorded until 1846. Shelby, as alleged by defendants, conveyed the land to them, or to parties from whom they derive title. Nixon died in 1843, leaving the first-named plaintiff sole heir, who was then married.

The plaintiff claims that the land was conveyed if at all, by deed or trust to Shelby, and that Nixon never received any consideration therefor, and that there never was a delivery of the deed. The defendants aver that the conveyance was perfected by delivery, but allege a loss of the original deed, and offered as evidence a certificate copy from the registry. The plaintiff replies that the original deed claimed was a forgery. The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants, and the plaintiff appeals to this Court, urging that the Court has erred in its rulings in the admission of evidence and in in its instructions to the jury.

The defendants introduced evidence of parol declarations of the plaintiffs while a *femme covert*, from which it was sought to estop her from a denial of her title. The declaration to the effect that her father had conveyed the property or made a deed of the property to Shelby. To the admission of this evidence the plaintiff excepted, and now contended that it was error to admit it; that it was not competent evidence to show that the title to the lot land in question had been divested by deed to Shelby, nor was it such an admission that Nixon had made a deed to Shelby as concluded her as against the defendants, from now asserting the contrary. She was not so concluded, because as a *femme covert*, if she had title, she could not part with it without certain statutory formalities, none of which appeared in the conveyance, indictments, or instruments. The almost universal American system for the conveyance of their property by married women, by an examination privy and apart from their husbands, is in full force in Texas, with even more than its usual stringency, for there it is applicable to every species of property, real or personal, of which she may be possessed. This being the case it can hardly now be regarded as an open question that nothing short of a compliance with these statutory requirements will be effectual to divest a *femme covert* of her title to real estate; that no acts of hers *in fais*, whether fraudulent or otherwise, will preclude or estop her, or those claiming under her, from asserting title. It is also contended that as matter of fact, no such construction can be placed upon the language of the plaintiff, as testified by the witness, as would estop her from setting up title. The language was, that her father had conveyed some real estate, including the most valuable house and lot, and some unimproved lots in San Antonio;" and this in a *de bene esse* deposition. But the vital point is the failure delivery. The grantor never parted with the custody of the deed, and the grantee did not accept or know of its existence until after the death of the grantor. Nor will the declarations of a witness in a *de bene esse* deposition, taken years after the supposed utterance by the plaintiff, and made by her, she being ignorant of her rights and ignorant of the legal import of her language, sustain an inference that all the necessary and vital ingredients in the consummation of an absolute deed had been fully accomplished, especially when the defendants have themselves brought into Court as their witness the supposed grantee in this very deed, who testifies, on cross-examination, that he never accepted or heard of it, if it existed, until years after the grantor's death. The plaintiff also urges that the Court erred in permitting certain secondary evidence of the existence and supposed contents of the deed. The objection is that the highest evidence of a second ry nature was not offered, but that the Court allowed certain inferences and deductions of affiants to be introduced in evidence. The plaintiff having filed an affidavit of forgery in respect to the deed, in due time, the defendants could not avail themselves of the deed, or a copy of it, as *prima facie* evidence upon the presumption of its genuineness arising from its registry or acknowledgment before the motion for registry. To hold otherwise absolutely nullifies the statute on the subject. The affidavit being filed, the party claiming under the deed is debarred from any presumption of its genuineness, and its certificate of authentication, whether the original or registry copy, is produced. The doctrine laid down by the Court was directly the reverse of this—that the affidavit of forgery did not devolve on the defendants the necessity of establishing the due execution and delivery of the deed, by independent and extraneous evidence. This was error. These, briefly stated, are the main points of the plaintiff and appellants.

The defendants respond that in this case the bill of exceptions does not purport to state all the facts, and in consequence of this omission the presumptions are all in favor of the verdict. As to the objection to the secondary evidence admitted, it is answered that the rules as to evidence of this character and the mode of revision, are well settled in Texas, according to the English rule, that there are no degrees of secondary evidence; that when secondary evidence is admissable, any evidence of the fact to be proven is competent, so far as it goes. There was, therefore, no error in the ruling of the Court on that point. The question of delivery was for the jury, and being left to them, the finding was in favor of the delivery. Upon this point there was evidence, and the finding is conclusive.

As to the effort—as it is termed—to make it appear that this conveyance, somehow or other, comes within the rule of conveyance by a married woman, of her separate property, and to deny that she could convey it except in the manner required for her privy examination, there can be no such question in the case. If the plaintiff's father conveyed the same in his lifetime, the legal estate passed from him down to the defendants, and there was nothing left for her to convey. If Shelby was really the trustee, as alleged, the defendants can only be reached in equity by proving their knowledge of such a trust, and a participation by them in the fraud of the trustee.

As to the affidavit of forgery, it certainly afforded no proof; and with or without it the plaintiff had the right to prove the deed of forgery; and with or without it the defendants were required to satisfy the Jury of the existence and contents of such a deed. The affidavit therefore imposed neither more nor less proof upon one party or the other. The deed was executed in 1838, before the introduction of the common law, before a notary who duly certified the execution. At that time such a certificate made it one of those public instruments which, of itself, produced faith, without further proof of the execution. It results, therefore, that had the deed itself been produced, it could have been read as an authentic notorial act, without registration; that the notorial certificate that it was signed, sealed and delivered by the grantor, authorized its registration in the public office; that the certified copy by the registrar is as high evidence as the record itself would be, and that as the original could not be produced, the copy of the record was admissible, as secondary evidence.

As the notorial certificate of delivery authorized the record, it was for the plaintiffs to have resorted to the notary's records, or even to the notary, to prove that his certificate was false or forged.

The brief for the plaintiff and appellants is made in the name of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and submitted without argument. The attorney of record is George F. Moore, Esq., as Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, who is debarred from practice here because of inability to take the oath.

Hon. George W. Paschal, of Texas, argues the case on behalf of defendants.

TUESDAY, March 20.

No. 285.—Alex. J. P. Garesché, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Missouri, and No. 293, J. A. Cummings, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Missouri.—The argument of these causes was concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 9.—Thomas H. Newell, master, and the said Thomas H. Newell, et al., claimants of the steamboat *H. R. W. Hill, et. al.*, appellants, vs. Alexander Norton, libelant.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. McPherson and Mr. Carlisle for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Speed for the appellants.

No. 40.—*Priscilla Ann Youngue et al., Plaintiffs in error*, vs. *Francis Guilbeau, et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiffs in error, and the argument commenced by Mr. Paschal for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 22.

By Justice Barbour.

Michael Simon vs. Moses H. Moses; motion granted and commission issued. Alexander T. Stewart vs. Isaac Jacobi; motion denied and order dismissed with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fahnestock vs. Dawley; motion to dissolve injunction denied with $10 costs, to abide events. Smith vs. Freel; order settled. Mechan vs. Williams; see memoranda. Meyer vs. Mette; motion granted with $10 costs, but with leave to plaintiff to amend within five days on payment of costs.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Mason—Short causes.—Nos. 1916, 2298, 1980, 2210, 1551, 1710, 2026, 2209, 2255, 2218, 2236, 2198, 2225. 2265, 1751, 2168, 2053, 2264, 2270, 2215. *Part II.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND.—Nos. 728, 1118, 402, 1068, 960, 972, 1428, 1432, 1436, 1438, 1444, 1448, 1450, 1454, 1456, 1460, 1472, 1474, 1478, 1482, 1488. *Part III.*—Held by Justice MASON, at No. 73 Duane-st.—Nos. 472, 931, 803, 600, 645, 1140, 1358, 905, 334, 461, 978, 833, 959, 1330, 930, 1008, 1111, 55, 742, 1218, 1019.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Justice INGRAHAM on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 147, 169, 139, 162, 228, 157, 229. This court will adjourn for the term this afternoon.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Nos. 32, 42, 57, 64, 71, 83, 90, 94, 96, 104, 111, 127, 137.

STANDING OUT.—The boss masons of Jersey City refusing to accede to the demands of the bricklayers and plasterers for $3 50 per day, the latter are still standing out. Quite a number of them have obtained work at the advanced rates in neighboring cities.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

John J. Binder pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He broke into the tobacco-store of Louis Julius, No. 69 East Houston-street, and carried off 20 boxes of cigars, &c., of the value of $100. He was remanded for sentence.

John Anderson was tried on an indictment for grand larceny, and was convicted of petit larceny. He stole a bar of gold and three gold rings, of the value of $42, from Daniel A. Smith, No. 19 John-street, on the 16th of March. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Ingraham pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from August A. Fisher, of Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-street, on the 15th of March, bats of the value of $37 50. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Samuel Greenthal, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted.

Richard Abbott, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted.

John Hayes, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and acquitted.

Henry Keefer pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole clothing from Isaiah Kinzer, of No. 405 Hudson-street, valued at $108, on the 20th of January. He was remanded for sentence.

Otto Karr pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, having forged an order in the name of A. & F. Stern, of No. 47 Avenue B, on H. B. Claflin & Co., for muslins of the value of $70, on the 1st day of March. He was remanded for sentence.

William Johnson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from Augustus C. Viger, No. 145 Fifth-avenue, on the 10th inst., fancy goods of the value of $230 77. He was remanded for sentence.

John C. Carey pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having broken into the grocery-store No. 128 East Fortieth-street, and carried off an overcoat and pennies of the value of $40. He was remanded for sentence.

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The Grand Jury will make their final report this forenoon, and be discharged. A number of prisoners who were remanded for sentence during the week will be sentenced, and the Court will be adjourned for the term.

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HOUSE THIEVES.

John Francis and George Monroe, claiming to be boiler-makers, were charged with entering the house of Elizabeth Lyman, No. 84 Varick-street, and stealing silver-ware from the dining-room. Catharine Feely, a domestic in the house, said she heard the basement door open very gently; this was about eleven o'clock in the daytime; on looking through the hall she saw one of the prisoners go into the dining-room on tiptoe; without saying anything, she went and locked the basement door, and then gave the alarm of thieves; both made a rush out of the dining-room for the basement door, when they found themselves caught in a trap; a policeman was called in, who searched them, but no stolen property was found in their possession. They were convicted of the attempt, and sent to the Penitentiary.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.

P. C. BULKLEY will sell on SATURDAY, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Finley, situated upon the King-st. Road, 1¼ miles north of Port Chester Depot, Westchester County. The farm has been divided into four plots of about 15 acres each, upon one of which is a substantial frame dwelling containing fourteen rooms; barn, carriage-house, granary, &c. The other three plots are handsome building sites. Maps can be obtained at No. 43 Wall-st., or of J. W. FINLEY, Esq., Port Chester, or of WILLIAM CRAFT, Esq., on the premises. If the 31st should be stormy the sale will be the next fair day.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, AN ELEgant stone mansion, built in the English Tudor style, and three acres of land. The house is elegantly frescoed, in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements.

The garden and grounds are handsomely laid out, walks stoned and graveled.

A photograph can be seen by applying to

P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—225 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1¼ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling house nearly new, farm and tenant-houses, with necessary buildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, THIRD-ST., AND WASHINGTON-PLACE FOR SALE IN PARTIWill be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 21 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., a number of handsome building sites, containing from five to fifteen acres each, beautifully situated on the outskirts of said village, within three hours by railroad of New-York City. The Warwick valley is noted for its beautiful scenery and healthy location. Any person wishing a beautiful site within three hours by railroad of New-York City. The Warwick valley is noted for its beautiful scenery and healthy location. Any person wishing a beautiful site within three hours by railroad of New-York City, can secure a desirable home in the country. Upon two of said lots are good dwellings, with all necessary outbuildings. Three very valuable lots, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river; 65 acres, highly cultivated; fruit of every variety in the greatest abundance; mansion large and well built; 250 and 262 Broadway, running through to Courtland-alley. The lot is 31 feet wide, front and rear, and 175 feet 11 inches deep.

Also, the valuable property No. 27 William-st., between 21st and 22d sts.; lot 26 feet 5 inches front, 18 feet 4 inches in rear, and 90 feet 2 inches deep.

Also, the valuable property situated at the southeast corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., known as Julien's Hotel; lot 100 feet on Washington-place, and 49 feet and 9 inches on Mercer-st.

For particulars and maps apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Horrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, seven miles from the City Hall, accessible by carriages and by cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, with garden and shrubbery, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, hot-house, gardener's cottage, coach-house, stabling, ice-house, laundry, kitchen, bath room, &c., &c. Also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-house, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired. For further particulars, apply to

J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The undersigned offer for sale, or to let, on favorable terms, his first-class residence, on Hudson Terrace, at Newburgh, N. Y., commanding an extensive view of Newburgh Bay and the adjacent Highlands, including West Point, Storm King, &c., &c. The house is of brick and stone, was designed by Calvert Vaux, architect, and by days' work erected under his direction; contains twenty-two rooms, fitted with every desirable convenience; the yard contains a variety of choice fruit trees and flowers. Price, $25,000; terms of payment easy. The above property, if not sold before the middle of April next, will be rented, with abundant and elegant furniture, for the ensuing year from 1st May next, to a good tenant. For particulars address or inquire of HASBROUCKS & TAYLOR, Newburgh.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees in bearing; 30 acres woodland; balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply to

COMBES & NIXS,
No. 389 West Washington Market,
Between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place. Apply as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE DWELLING Cause property belonging to the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, Esq., situated opposite the Mansion House in Northampton, Mass., are for sale. The place consists of about an acre of land, well supplied with apple and pear trees and a smaller fruit, a never-failing well of excellent water, and a large old-fashioned two-story house. Situated in the midst of a beautiful village, commanding one of the finest views in the country, having all the privacy of a country residence, with town conveniences, it is just the place for a family who wish to be comfortable. Possession given May 1st. For terms, apply to A. P. PECK, Northampton, Mass., or JAS. E. THAYER, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, NEW-JERsey, with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished, the desirable residence of Mrs. Perkins. It contains rooms, bath-room, water-closet, and modern conveniences, piazzas all around, commodious outbuildings, stabling for eight horses, fruits of all kinds, large garden and lawn, in all the value of $70, on the 1st day of March. He was remanded for sentence.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A DESIRAble City residence, a valuable property in Newark: large brick house, half an acre of ground. Price $20,000.

Address Box No, 2,020 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 10 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selection; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE VILlage of Fishkill, N. Y., the large and commodious house recently occupied by Benjamin Aymar, Esq.; said house is furnished with gas and water; has fine grounds attached, with carriage-house, ice-house, barn and stabling. Rent $750 per annum.

To let in the same village, a two-story double house, with eight rooms, at $225 per annum.

Also, for sale, with or without the furniture, or to let furnished, a double cottage, with an acre of ground attached.

Fishkill village is five miles from the depot at Fishkill Landing. Apply to

THEODORE R. WETMORE,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THIS CITY, A building, slightly situated for business, within two blocks of the East River. The main building is 60x100 feet, with two wings, one of 30, the other of 20 feet frontage; the main building seven stories high, with basement. It contains a first-class new engine and boiler, capacity 100 horse, with power rented to the amount of $3,000 per annum. The main building is heated by steam, with steam pump, hose, &c., and two of Otis' steam-hoists running from basement to highest story. The building is lighted front, side and rear. The one wing is a five-story building, with steam manufactory now occupying ample room, power, light and water, will find this most desirable property. For terms apply to H. F. WHITE, Architect, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT public auction, in the village of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., a number of handsome building sites, containing from five to fifteen acres each, beautifully situated on the outskirts of said village, within three hours by railroad of New-York City. The Warwick valley is noted for its beautiful scenery and healthy location. Any person wishing a beautiful site within three hours by railroad of New-York City, can secure a desirable home in the country. Upon two of said lots are good dwellings, with all necessary outbuildings. Conditions made known and attendance given on day of sale by E. M. BRADNER.

WARWICK, March 19, 1866.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FORmerly occupied by Johnston Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia County, New York. The premises contain about 78 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard, and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, servant's quarters, lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountain, and the mountain ranges to the East, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT FLUSHing, L. I., FOR SALE.—Two miles from Flushing station, 15 Morcee-st., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot; price, $2,750; rent, $300. The cottage contains eight rooms, with oven kitchen, a brick cistern at the front door and a well of excellent water on the opposite side of the street. The lot is 50 feet front and rear, by 110 feet deep. The cottage can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 P. M. For further particulars inquire of B. CORSE, corner of Jamaica-av. and Monroe-st., Flushing, L. I.

$5,000.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—A beautiful cottage, No. 71 Academy-st., with ornamental and fruit trees, and grape vines and other fruit in garden, a stream of running water, a large fine barn and other outbuildings, all in good order, and a perfectly healthy location; one hour from New-York by railroad to Newark, and horse car to near the house; worth $6,500; will be sold for $5,000, as the owner has another place in this vicinity. Apply to WM. BRETT, Irvington, or owner, Box No. 3,232 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN, N. J., A HIGHLY respectable and genteel residence, containing six acres; the house is of the English cottage style, setting back from the street about 150 feet; the grounds are beautifully laid out and studded with ornamental trees and shrubs in great variety and fully grown; fruit in abundance, including a near orchard of 700 bearing trees; ten years old and of the very choicest varieties; barn, &c. This property can be bought a bargain and on most accommodating terms, if applied for soon. For terms, &c., apply at the office of

O. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—IN TOWN OF EAST CHESTER, AN eligible building site of 17 acres, 14 miles from City Hall, at the terminus of 3d-av., 11th ave., leading to Mount Vernon Railroad station, distance one mile. This plot has a frontage of 1,000 feet on Kingsbridge road, a good orchard, fine grove, and is in a healthy location. The land is flat, and will command an extended view of sound. Price $6,000. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 42 ACRES, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 27 miles from New-York; house, with all the modern improvements, furnace, hot and cold water, range, &c.; fruit of all kinds in great abundance; outbuildings all new; plenty of shade trees; two miles from Plainfield depot. Price $15,000. Inquire of owner, BENJ. SMITH, Room No. 20, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick), on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,400.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,600 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, an elegant country residence, completely furnished, at Cedar Knoll, Hudson; beautifully situated on the banks of the river; 65 acres, highly cultivated; fruit of every variety in the greatest abundance; mansion large and well built; 20 minutes' ride from depot; gas, water, &c. Extensive stables. Views unsurpassed; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,500—ADJOINTOWN, L. I., A NEARLY new house, 9 rooms, in rear; 300 feet on one acre, beautifully laid out, with trees, fruits, garden, &c., &c.; one hour from City Hall, New-York; near two depots; trains every hour; $3,500 cash. Also, a place with water-power, one quarter of acre; house of 11 rooms; fruits, garden, &c., for $3,000. Apply to J. M. HUTCHINGS, No. 307 East Broadway, between 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT BULL'S FERRY, N. J.—A very desirable residence, comprising three acres, large frame dwelling, gate-house, wagon-house and stable; fruit trees and shrubbery in variety; situated on the heights, overlooking the Hudson River, and a fine view of New-York City and the Bay. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM, No. 175 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Three first-class new houses; have all modern improvements; 7, 10 and 13 finished rooms; prices, $4,300, $7,500 and $8,500; large lots; one of locations; two minutes' walk from railroad depot, forty minutes from New-York; terms easy; won't sell through brokers. Apply at No. 173 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDEN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 7½, RICHELIEU; Or, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MARIE, Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. Raiton, E. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Everett, Whitlock, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, PAUL PRY. Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. Norton, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Scott. Conclude with DEAF AS A POST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MIRIAM'S CRIME and CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock, THE VICTIMS and FORTY WINKS. Characters by John E. Owens, John K. Mortimer, J. W. Alaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Burd and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DER FREISCHUTZ; Or, THE SEVENTH CHARMED BULLET, THE FORREST KEEPER and TURN HIM OUT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 23, commencing at 2½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, in his great original TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP, and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LES MISERABLES, LADY OF LYONS, &c. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neice Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

S. P. AVERY'S ROOMS,
No. 654 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 23, Kensett's Pictures, MASSACHUSETTS COAST and HUDSON RIVER.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY, March 22—Exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

LADIES FAIR,
Hall, Broadway, corner 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, March 23. For the benefit of an African Mission School.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 23, EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c.

FINE ARTS GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 23, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of Kellogg's Great Painting, entitled "THE ORIENTAL PRINCES AFTER THE BATH."

STEINWAY'S ROOMS,
Nos. 72 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S THIRD CONCERT, assisted by Signor Ardavani, Herr Friederich Steins and Mr. S. B. Mills.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 23, commencing at 3 o'clock, SHAKESPERIAN READINGS by Miss Azile Starr.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Australasian*, which sailed from Liverpool March 10, and from Queenstown March 11, reached this port yesterday morning. The speech of President JOHNSON at the meeting in Washington on the 22d of February attracted much attention in England, and met with very general approbation. The London *Times* warmly applauds it and says it would not have been unworthy of the great founder of the American Republic. Queen VICTORIA held her first court on the 9th. Mr. and Mrs. ADAMS were present. The *Pall Mall Gazette* predicts the speedy retirement of Earl RUSSELL and Sir GEORGE GREY. The Irish police continued to make arrests of Fenians. It was rumored that STEPHENS had escaped to France. The difficulty between Prussia and Austria continued unsettled and threatening. It was rumored that Austria had solicited the good offices of England to effect an amicable settlement of the question of the Duchies, and that Earl CLARENDON refused. A Madrid dispatch says that the Peruvian war ships *Independencia* and *Huescar* proceeded direct for the Pacific, to take part in the approaching struggle between Spain and Chili and Peru. It was stated that the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been authorized to make a fresh treaty with the Mexican Government for the completion of the Austrian volunteers corps for MAXIMILIAN.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of exempting disabled soldiers from paying a peddlers' license fee. The bill making the States of Louisiana and California one Judicial District was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis was passed. The New-Jersey contested election case was called up and the report of the Judiciary Committee read, which favored the claim and credentials of Mr. STOCKTON. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on the resolution of the Committee.

In the House, Mr. KASSON presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Iowa, for aid to the extension of the Iowa branch of the Union and Pacific Railroad; which was referred. Mr. KASSON also introduced a bill to establish a port of delivery at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River; which was read twice and referred. Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill for the benefit of certain half breeds and mixed bloods of the Winnebago tribe of Indians; which was read twice and referred. The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture, to amend the Agricultural College Bill of July 2, 1862. Mr. BIDWELL, of California, submitted some remarks in explanation and advocacy of the measure. After a discussion extending through the morning hour, the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters, being taken up were not concurred in. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution placing certain hulks and vessels at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners, were adopted. The Senate bill to encourage telegraphic communication with the West Indies was next taken up, and after considerable debate the bill was referred. A report on the condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico was received from the State Department and ordered to be printed. The deficiency bill being taken up, the Senate amendment striking out the proviso that no portrait of any living person shall be placed upon any of the issues of the Treasury Department was debated at some length, and the House refused to concur with the Senate.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported providing for the care and education of idle and truant children in Brooklyn. A communication was received from the Comptroller of New-York, covering a statement of the amount of judgments obtained against the City during the past fiscal year; total amount $129,059 76. A bill was introduced to amend the act relative to sewerage and drainage in New-York; it gives the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners additional power in the matter of making contracts under the law of 1865. Also, a bill to authorize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to increase their capital stock to $15,000,000. Also, a bill relative to the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New-York. It provides that the City shall pay per annum for each child supported therein $60, if under two years of age; $75 if over two and under ten years of age, and $100 if over ten years of age.

In the Assembly, the Niagara Frontier Police Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Friday evening. The bill to extend the term of the officers of justice and Clerk of the Eighth Judicial District of the City of New-York to December 31, 1869, was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, United States Navy, has been detailed to command the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, now commanded by Commodore FREDERICK ENGLE. Admiral PAULDING will asume his new duties about the close of the current month. He is a native of New-York, and entered the service in September, 1811. He has seen nearly twenty-three years of sea service. His last position was as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Mr. CLEMENT C. CLAY, confined at Fortress Monroe, has been given the parole of the fort. By this arrangement he is allowed at all hours of the day, from reville to sunset, free range within the limits of the fort and unattended by any guard. At night, however, he is compelled to remain in the room in Carroll Hall he has recently been occupying, and under the continued surveillance of the vigilant and sleepless prison patrol.

Gen. SCOTT is now in New-Orleans. The New-Orleans *True Delta* says that he has been enjoying the fine weather of the past few days by taking short walks along St. Charles and Canal streets. He goes accompanied by one servant only, and looks much stronger than he did a few weeks ago. He appears quite feeble, but still preserves an upright carriage.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday is informed that the order detailing Gen. SHERIDAN as a member of the Special Army Board to meet in St. Louis, reached him in New-Orleans just as he was preparing to go on more important service to the Rio Grande frontier. The troops there are said to be in a disorderly condition, and fears were entertained in consequence that new complications might arise between our Government and the French or Mexicans on the other side of the river. He deemed it necessary, therefore, to go thither and regulate affairs in that department so as to maintain order. The Secretary of War, therefore, did not repeat the order for Gen. SHERIDAN's presence in St. Louis, and the Board will doubtless proceed to business without him.

JOHN MORAN, arraigned for the murder of MARY KEARNEY, at Roxbury, Mass., on Monday last, said, on being committed to jail: "I have only one favor I want. I want to make a statement to the Press. I don't want to be set down as a scoundrel and a villain." Coroner ALLEN states that in his belief MORAN was innocent of the charge of garroting a man in Philadelphia. MORAN says he spent last Saturday evening with Miss KEARNEY at the Boston Theatre, and that she had not been at his house for over six weeks. He also states that he was at work steadily up to last Saturday night in ANTHONY's machine-shop. He has served in the army in the one-hundred days' men, under Col. BURRELL, and also in the Forty-second Regiment, from both of which he received honorable discharges. On Tuesday, while being taken to Roxbury by Officers JONES and CALDER, MORAN said he expected to be hung for the murder he had committed.

The steamer *General Hooker*, a fine side-wheel vessel, formerly a Government transport, and lately a regular packet, running between Charleston and Savannah, was burned off Sullivan's Island on the 21st inst. She was run ashore, but was entirely destroyed. Three men and two ladies were drowned. The ladies were Miss BISLEY, who was on her way to Georgetown to be married, and Miss BUSH, who had just returned from school at the North.

The Chicago *Journal* is informed through a private letter from an army officer, dated New-Orleans, March 13, that the cholera has broken out at Key West. Assistant Surgeon TAYLOR and 16 men were down with it. A strict quarantine is established below New-Orleans, and vessels from Havana and Key West are subjected to 21 days quarantine.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE has been put in possession of his magnificent residence on Esplanade-street, by order of Gen. HOWARD, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. This mansion has been used for two or three years as a colored orphan asylum.

A party of eighteen lumberers, in Michigan, were lately poisoned and all died from eating a batch of biscuit, in preparing which strychnine had been accidentally used instead of saleratus.

The telegraph line between Chicago and Lake Superior is completed. The first dispatch was sent on the 19th and reported the snow three feet deep on the level.

Bishop GRACE, of St. Paul, Minnesota, denounced the Fenians in the most bitter terms in his address on St. Patrick's day. He told them they were the laughing-stock of the world.

It has been discovered that Minnesota is entitled to an extra grant of 500,000 acres of land which she has never received.

A St. Paul dispatch announces the discovery of large nuggets of gold on the lands of the Hudson Bay Company in British America.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, contractor for removing night-soil from Brooklyn, had an interview with the Board of Health, in the President's chamber, yesterday afternoon, and represented that under an injunction which the forty-two licensed scavengers of Brooklyn had sued out, he is unable to go on with his work. The Board are considering the propriety of cleansing Brooklyn vaults themselves, and charging the expenses to lessees or owners of buildings. Mr. EATON, counsel to the Board of Health, called the furteen District Inspectors together yesterday, and instructed them in their duties.

Mr. LYMAN A. SPAULDING obtained a verdict yesterday in the Supreme Circuit Court, Part I., before Justice JAMES, of $1,500, against ROBERT JAUDINE. The defendant was a street contractor, and one dark night the plaintiff was driving through Eighty-sixth-street, when, owing to the bad condition of that street, and there being no light from the street lamps to show him where to drive, he fell into an excavation. His leg was badly injured, and he claimed that he had suffered other personal damages. The defendant did not appear on the trial, and the Jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed.

In the case of JOHN LOCKWOOD *vs.* ALBERT P. LEUCH, which has been on trial for the last two days in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II. before Justice SUTHERLAND and a Jury, a verdict for $4,023 40 was rendered for plaintiff last evening. This is the full amount claimed, with interest. The action was one of fraud arising, as plaintiff claimed, in the sale of several thousand shares of "The Silver Creek Lead Mining Company," in January, 1865. The Court granted an allowance of $100 on motion of the plaintiff's counsel.

The officers and members of Company B, First Regiment, National Guard, gave their first annual ball last evening at Harmonic Garden, in Essex-street. The ball was well attended by the members of the regiment, and among the guests we noticed Col. HAWKINS and other prominent officers of the regiment, Copt. RASSIGA and Lieuts. W. C. SMITH and M. C. DALY, aided by their associate committees, were indefatigable in their exertions, and contributed greatly to the success of the evening.

An action of interest to Fire Insurance Companies is now on trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Mr. Justice MASON. The title is IRA YEOMANS, JR., *vs.* The Hope Insurance Company. The latter, it seems, is a foreign corporation, organized by virtue of the laws of the State of Rhode Island. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions ten cases were disposed of yesterday, and a number laid over till the next term. To-day the Grand Jury will make their final report and be discharged. The cases set down on the calendar for to-day will be attended to, after which the Court will adjourn for the term.

At the sale of Scranton coal yesterday prices were again lower. Stove coal sold for $6 50 to $6 85, and grate for $5 90. For some descriptions the prices were nearly $2 per ton lower than those offered at the February sale.

The case of CALDWELL *vs.* FETTRETCH, reported in our columns on Thursday, remains undecided. The Jury were unable to agree. The case is regarded as an important one to all persons buying or selling houses in this City.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court in the case of Mary Johns *vs.* Christian Johns.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate demand yesterday. Cotton was the most active article on the list; it closed buoyantly on sales and resales of over 6,000 bales, and engagements of 1,600 bales for Liverpool. There was more doing in the freight line, chiefly in the way of cotton and provision shipments to Liverpool, and cots to London.

Gold was weak yesterday at 127¼@128 per cent. Exchange abundant, and London sold at 107½ for prime bills. The Government stocks were active, and rather higher. The railway speculation was unsettled through the forenoon, but closed firmer.

English Views of President Johnson's Policy.

We reproduce in the TIMES this morning the comments of leading English journals on President JOHNSON's 22d of February speech. It will be seen that the tone of these comments is extremely laudatory of the President's position and views, and that the praise comes from journals representing every shade of political opinion. The London *Times* and the London *Daily News* are in harmony on this subject, and judge the President with a fairness and candor that should put American radicalism to the blush. His courage, his decision, his statesmanly breadth of view, elicit unqualified admiration. The London *Times* asserts that for the moment European statesmen sink into insignificance by the side of the man who rises in simple dignity to the grandeur of a great national crisis. "He surely," says the *Times*, "if any man ever did, occupies nobly and worthily a great historic position. The destinies of millions of the human race depend upon him, and he rises fully to the height of the occasion. *Men whose nerves are shaken by the holiday politics of such a country as ours will stand aghast at the audacity with which President JOHNSON confronts his adversaries.* No man has ever struggled in a nobler cause, and it is better to fall in such an enterprise than to succeed in a policy of tyranny, confiscation, and proscription. * * * It is to be feared that few Princes born in the purple would be *capable of facing a great emergency with equal courage and dignity.* There is a stamp of reality and proud self-confidence in this appeal to the sovereign people which obliterates the effect of some indiscreet expressions, and makes us feel that Mr. JOHNSON is equal to guiding the destinies of a great nation through a perilous crisis." These sententious and emphatic periods record the certain judgment of history.

Our Present Army—A Call for Immediate Reduction.

We suppose the people of the country in general were considerably astonished on learning, by the statement just communicated to Congress by the Secretary of War, that there are still in the service and pay of the United States *over one hundred and fifty thousand troops!* It is all but a year since LEE surrendered, and the work for which our army was raised was finished. It was almost immediately thereupon that Gen. GRANT began his famous labor of reducing the military establishment, which gave him as much renown as his warlike achievements. We know that from midsummer till the close of the year the work was carried on vigorously, and the tramp of returning veterans was perpetual all over the Union. When Congress met in December, Secretary STANTON was able to announce that of the million men in our service seven months before "over eight hundred thousand had been mustered out of service." This showed the mustering out to have been going on up to that time at the rate of considerably over one hundred thousand per month. It appears, however, that during the four months that have elapsed since his report was written, the work of mustering out has been very nearly stopped, for as there were less than two hundred thousand on the rolls on the 22d of November last, and there are still 152,611, there cannot have been over forty thousand discharged since then, or ten thousand per month.

It was impossible, of course, that the work of reduction should have gone on for even another month after the Secretary's report was written, as it had done in the months preceding; because, in the first place, of the comparatively limited number of troops left; and because, in the second, there were no great concentrated bodies then existing which could be dismissed *en masse*. The troops were scattered over the South, far and near, in small detachments and garrisons. Many of these, from local or other causes, could not at once be called in; and in many other cases, new distributions had to be made of a variety of bodies, in a given locality, before any one could be withdrawn. But we must say, considering the many calls and grounds for urgency in the case, that we cannot but think that a much greater degree of activity might have been displayed than appears by the Secretary's statement has been. We are sure that at least twice ten thousand per month might, without difficulty, have been paid, mustered out and transported home; and the difference that even this would have made in the expenses of the Government and the taxation of the people is one that no man, now-a-days at least, will regard as inconsiderable. At one time last year there was a difficulty in the way of obtaining sufficient transportation, and at another there was an alleged difficulty in the way of promptly procuring the necessary money to pay the men off. But there have been no such difficulties during the last four months. The Government has had a superabundance of transportation at its command, and the resources of Secretary MCCULLOCH have been a hundred-fold ample for any demands in the way of the payment of troops.

We do not for a moment, however, hold Secretary STANTON in any way culpable or responsible for dilatoriness or indisposition in the prosecution of this matter. We know definitely what his ideas are as to the desired strength of the army. In his report he proposes its reduction to fifty thousand troops. We know also his energetic force in the execution of his purposes.

The Secretary has undoubtedly been deferring to ascertain the action of Congress as to the maguitude, composition and character of our permanent army. There have been propositions before it for a military establishment almost as large as that which still remains; and were some of the policies toward the South that have been advocated put into legal and practical shape, we certainly do not think it would be safe to go on much further with the reduction of the army. This matter of the permanent army we are to retain is one of the very first upon which Congress should have taken action. Every week's delay means heavier burdens for the already overburdened people, means higher living, deeper poverty, and a graver financial situation.

Secretary STANTON, in his last annual report, put down the military estimates for the current fiscal year, after careful revision, at something under *thirty-four millions* of dollars ($33,814,461). In his statement to Congress, the other day, he estimated the annual expense of the army as now organized and distributed at over *one hundred and twenty millions* of dollars! ($120,302,878.) But as orders have been issued for the mustering out of forty thousand troops; he is able to reduce the estimate of the annual expense subsequent to this part to an aggregate of *eighty-seven millions*, ($87,362,759,) or *twenty millions more than double* the estimate he made for the year's military expenses in December last. This, we assure Congress, will appear, not a trivial, but a very serious consideration to the people. Members assuredly edify and entertain us with their gigantic political orations; but we would be better entertained and more highly edified by a perusal of their votes on the right side for a bill reducing the army, and thereby limiting our taxes. Senator WILSON's bill, which, as amended, provides for reducing the standing army to fifty thousand men, passed the Senate, after long delay, two weeks ago. We hope the House will take neither four months, nor as many weeks, for its consideration. We hope no member will argue for a larger force, or will distract us by arguments upon the negro-soldier question. Let it, we ask, be taken up at once, acted upon, and sent to the President for his signature, that the Secretary of War may promptly put its provisions into effect.

The Ways and Means Committee and Trade with British America.

Notwithstanding the rejection of Mr. MORRILL's Bill, it is evident that the question of reciprocal trade with the British Provinces will not be allowed to rest in its present shape. During the few days which have elapsed since the expiration of the treaty, the question has occupied the attention of several of our contemporaries, whose remarks indicate the dissatisfaction with which intelligent business men contemplate the inevitable disturbance of an important trade. And the dispatches from Washington which appear in various quarters may fairly be interpreted as showing a disposition among moderate men of all parties to retrace the injudicious steps that have been taken, and to aim at some judicious decision before the close of the present session.

Certainly the Committee of Ways and Means cannot but be discontented with the matter as it stands. The published report of their conferences with the Provincial delegates exhibits Mr. MORRILL, in the earlier stages, in the light of one desirous of obstructing the trade only to the extent to which it might be made tributary to revenue. It has not been easy to reconcile this view with the memorandum which for the time broke off negotiations, except on the supposition that the same extreme influences which finally defeated the bill also asserted their mastery in the Committee. And this is at least probable. For, as compared with Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, Mr. KELLY and others of the Radical school, Mr. MORRILL, with all his protectionism, is a miracle of liberality. We are therefore prepared to believe that the more intelligent members of the Committee do not accept the defeat of their bill as a final disposal of the question, and, in fact, share the wish which is known to prevail in the Treasury Department in regard to its reconsideration and the adoption of some plan calculated to establish friendly commercial relations.

It is in reference to this desire that the suggestions embodied in a late dispatch from Washington appear to possess special significance. The expediency of doing something to meet the interests and convenience of the trade affected by the abrogation of the Treaty is admitted by all save the thick-and-thin advocates of the Japanese policy. But the method in which this something may be done, and done quickly and effectively, seems to be not nearly so apparent.

Two modes are suggested—one statesmanlike and thorough; the other suited to a political atmosphere, in which compromise affords the sole ground of action. Under the former of these designations, we refer to the appointment, jointly, by Congress and the Provinces, of Commissioners charged with the task of considering and adjusting the details of an arrangement, pending the completion of whose labors some temporary scheme shall be agreed to by which articles imported free of duty under the treaty shall be admitted at some reasonably low average rate. By this procedure we may secure the best possible guarantees of the ultimate adoption of a wise, just and mutually advantageous basis of trade; while in the interim our revenue may be benefitted, and our producers protected against unequal competition. The Committee of Ways and Means would be relieved from the difficulties of a question with which they can scarcely find time to grapple; *and the provinces might, with propriety, be required in return, to abstain from the enforcement of their proclamations touching the inshore fisheries*, which may otherwise become a source of grave international complications.

The second method, of which mention has been made, is the revision of the general tariff with the view of reducing the rates of duty on the products of the provinces, the greater part of which we cannot, under any circumstances, import from elsewhere. In support of this idea, it is argued that the objections to special legislation concerning a foreign country may thus be obviated, while the trade built up under the treaty may be facilitated as effectually as by a separate measure. On the other hand, it is clear that a mere reduction of duties on our part cannot ensure reciprocal concessions from the provinces, without which there could be no pretext for tariff changes in their favor.

The whole subject is too important to be allowed to sleep. And though exhaustive examination of its bearings can hardly be looked for at the hands of the Committee, burdened as they are with more urgent matters, we submit that all that is required may be accomplished by a temporary measure, to remain in operation no longer than may be necessary for the labors of competent Commissioners.

THE BUTTER TRADE.—The extraordinary prices of butter have for some time attracted the attention of housekeepers, and with good reason. The causes assigned are that there has been a large inquiry, for foreign use, for the prime and fancy sorts, and that the supply has not been equal to its demands. We are credibly informed, however, that this is not true, but that, on the contrary, there are large stocks in this City and interior which are firmly held, and only suffered to come into market in such quantities as to keep up the impression of scarcity. It is, in fact, the old story of a speculative monopoly, repeated over again. The consequence of this kind of trading is that consumers are fleeced, and many are denied the use of the article at all. The retailers are, moreover, suffering largely. They are forced to purchase at a price beyond which they are hardly able to sell, and their profits are thus reduced to a merely nominal figure. We know but of one remedy, and that is not to buy. Not an ounce should be allowed in any house beyond absolute needs. In a very short time new grass butter will begin to come forward. Then we shall see how the old stock will be rushed for sale and how prices will fall. Patience and abstinence will be the best course for the public to adopt for the present, and the unscrupulous speculators will, in the end, have made a bad venture, as they will find.

Legislation for New-York.

In its defence of legislative usurpations, the *Tribune* says:

"When the Health Commission Bill was before the Legislature, we, who insisted on the appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, were subjected to a deluge of misrepresentation and obloquy rarely exceeded. We were accused of seeking a partisan Commission—of looking to party and personal aggrandizement rather than the improvement of our City's sanitary condition, &c., &c., while our adversaries were held up to admiration as unselfish, high-minded, non-partisan devotees of economy and reform. On the strength of such representations, the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, Union General Committee, &c., &c., were induced to denounce us, and call on the Legislature to vote us down. But these unjust accusations did not prevail, for the Legislature was intelligent and candid, and gave us opportunities to disprove them. As a result of investigation, two-thirds of the Union members stood immovable with us, and gave us a Commission whereof a majority were nominees of the Governor, with one more chosen from our number by the Legislature itself. Thus the Board of Commissioners of Public Health stands constituted to-day.

Who charges it now with partisanship? Who says that Gov. FENTON has filled it with Ward politicians rather than with men of ability, energy and sanitary knowledge?"

This is not only in the manner, but in the best style of the *Herald*. The *Tribune* seems utterly oblivious to the fact that it tried its utmost to pervert and prostitute the Health Bill; that it backed the Assembly in its hostility to the law as it is; that, in short, if the *Tribune* had been backed by the firmness of the Senate, the Health Bill would have been a mere party machine. The Senate, as is well known, provided for the appointment of four physicians and the Police Commissioners. The House, under the influence of politicians, and urged on by the *Tribune*, struck them out. But the Senate stood firm, and the House, or rather a member of the Committee of Conference, (Mr. COCHRANE,) yielding to the force of popular sentiment, preserved the original bill, so far as the independence and integrity of the Board is concerned. And now, after the *Tribune* exhausted all its efforts and influence to debauch the Health Bill, it complacently assumes credit for it! "Who charges it *now* with partisanship?" inquires the innocent *Tribune*! If the *Tribune* should inquire who endeavored to make it partisan, echo would answer. Fortunately for the city, neither the Governor nor the *Tribune* had the power to thrust "Ward politicians" into the Board. Equally fortunate is it that one of the Commissioners named by the Governor (Mr. SCHULTZ) has been accessible to executive and quarantine influences only so far as they consisted with his own sense of duty.

And now that wholesome influences thwarted the scheme of the *Tribune* and its "Ward politicians," in their attempt to treat cholera politically, the *Tribune* calls upon the Legislature to pass all sorts of bills for the benefit of a rapacious horde of "Ward politicians," who, in return, promise delegates of the "right sort" in the next State Convention. The passage of these Boards of "Control," "Revision," "Public Works," &c., &c., for the benefit of the loafers who seek office, would effectually disgrace and use up the Union Party.

The Assembly cannot fail to perceive how it was trifled and tampered with by the *Tribune* in regard to the Health Bill. After radically destroying the bill as it came from the Senate, the House subsequently retraced its steps and adopted the bill substantially as it came originally from the Senate. Now, however, the *Tribune* exultingly proclaims that the Health Law which it required the Assembly to *reject* is worth five millions of dollars to the City.

The *Tribune*, when we had a Mayor to elect, was non-partisan—more, indeed, than non-partisan, for it supported a Pro-Slavery Copperhead against a Loyal Republican. Now it is so intently partisan that it demands that the whole municipal authority of the City shall be *usurped* by the Legislature, for the benefit of "Ward politicians."

ANOTHER TUMBLE IN COAL.—At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal yesterday, on account of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 20,000 tons were disposed of at prices indicative of a further fall of from 52½c.@$1 65 per ton of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the rates realized at the preceding sale, Stove having receded 92½c.@$1 65; Chestnut, $1 55@$1 57½; Lump, 75c.@$1 25; Steamboat, 72½c.@77½c.; Egg, 70c.@72½c., and Grate, 52½c.@55c. per *long* ton. At even the reduced figures, buyers purchased sparingly, in anticipation of a further decline, especially on the resumption of canal navigation, which, of course, will add vastly to the transportation facilities, so essential to the forwarding of full supplies to the market. The Coal sold yesterday included 4,500 tons Stove at $6 52½@$6 85; 3,000 tons Chestnut at $5 25@$5 37½; 2,500 tons Grate at $5 90; 2,500 tons Egg at $5 90@$6; 3,000 tons Steamboat at $5 62½@$5 77½; and 4,500 tons Lump at $5 50@5 62½ per 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., whence the freight charge to this City is seventy-five cents per ton. At this rate, Stove Coal will cost an average of $7 44 per *long* ton, or equal to a fraction less than $6 65 per *short* ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. All above $6 65 per *short* ton—such as is uniformly delivered to consumers—goes to the dealers. A majority of these continue to exact of their customers nine to ten dollars, and a few audacious venders even ten and a half dollars per *short* ton. This would seem to make the coal-jobbing business extremely lucrative—as such retail prices must yield a maximum of profit in a traffic involving a minimum of expense and risk. On the basis of yesterday's sales, eight dollars a ton would amply compensate the dealers. And until such an adjustment of wholesale and retail prices shall have been fairly, squarely and permanently made, consumers should purchase as sparingly as possible. Indeed, this should be the rule in buying food and clothing, as well as fuel, until grocers, tailors, and other interested parties shall have definitely ascertained that peace has been restored all over the country, that gold has really fallen from 285 to 128 (or more than one hundred per cent.,) and that there is not the slightest prospect of a fresh speculative inflation of the precious metal.

THE PORK SENSATION.—We are constrained to protest against the sensational stories which are circulated, evidently by interested parties, on the subject of disease in pork. The flesh of hogs is not now more liable to or infected by disease than it has been for any time during this generation; and when the rumors set about are investigated, it is found that they are entirely baseless. There have been, of course, and always will be, instances of disease in animals of all kinds, and it has always been considered, as every sensible housekeeper knows, that pork requires more thorough cooking than any other meat; but to fill the minds of the public with horror by pen-pictures of worm-infected and fatal pork is just as dishonest as the unquestioning belief of the public is foolish. We have but to add that if this panic succeeds in much longer continuance we shall be terrified by others affecting cows, sheep, fish, poultry and almost every article of human consumption. To our readers we say, then, do not be afraid of your pork-butcher's counter, only do as you have been taught to do, cook your joints and cuts thoroughly and through.

Merchants' Union Express Company.

We learn that subscriptions to the stock of this Company are very liberal in this City and throughout the country. The plan of its organization appears to command the favor of our merchants and business men. Its stock is distributed in limited sums among the merchants in the interior and to the large Metropolitan jobbers; thus combining in the interest of this Company those who contribute the business. The Trustees in this City are: WM. H. APPLETON, of D. APPLETON & Co.; WM. A. BUDD, of SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD; AARON BRINKERHOFF, of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & Co.; and J. TRUMBULL SMITH, of J. T. SMITH & Co. These names will commend the enterprise to the favorable notice of the business public. The organization has secured in the West equally strong names. CHAS. FARWELL and CLINTON BRIGGS, of the houses of FARWELL & Co., and WING, BRIGGS & Co., are the Chicago trustees, and JOHN NAZRO, of Milwaukee; JOHN How and BARTON ABLE, of St. Louis; L. C. HOPKINS, of Cincinnati, and EX-Mayor MILLS, of Detroit, are also among its Western trustees.

We understand that the stock of the Company is nearly all subscribed, and that arrangements are being made to open at an early day its principal office in this City.

The President of the Company is ELMORE P. ROSS, President of the First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y., and its Vice-President is WM. H. SEWARD, Jr.

The enterprise is judiciously planned, is in thorough hands, and evidently means to merit and win success.

The capital is fifteen millions of dollars, and the Company will run its lines over the principal routes of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be no performance here to-night, all the artists being needed for to-morrow's *matinée*, when "Don Giovanni" will be given. This grand work requires three *prima-donnas*, and is rarely performed except at the end of the season, owing to this circumstance. Our lady friends are in good luck to have it at their own special performance. There will, of course, be a large attendance, and the judicious will procure their tickets in advance, so as to avoid the pressure at the Academy Box-office. It should be remembered that the doors open at 10 and the opera commences at 11 o'clock.

On Monday Miss KELLOGG will take her benefit, postponed from Wednesday last in consequence of the lady's severe indisposition. MEYERBEER's opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" with its beautiful music and splendid *mise en scene* will be rendered; but the real attraction is furnished by the lady herself, who is justly popular with every one, and the special object of gallant solicitude on the occasion of her annual benefit.

MR. BOOTH'S BENEFIT MATINEE TO-MORROW.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH intends giving a benefit *matinée* at the Winter Garden to-morrow, (Saturday,) in aid of the "Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers who may be left unprovided for." The Home was organized in 1861, and is located on Fifty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Amongst its lady officers it numbers many names best known to philanthropy and fashion. We find by the Secretary's report that the Home has succored no fewer than three hundred and ninety-three children during the past year, of whom one hundred and twenty-one have since returned to their parents' own supervision. A large number of soldiers' widows (over four hundred) have applied to the institution to have their children taken care of for a while, in order that they—the poor widows—might be free to hew a path for themselves in the world, when, as experience has abundantly proved, they are only too happy to recover their little treasures. Owing to insufficient means, the institution has not been able to render this temporary assistance. It is hoped that the public, during the coming year, will kindly remember the claims of the widows and orphans. The *matinée*, to-morrow has that charitable remembrance in view. Mr. BOOTH, who has helped the Home in other ways, will on this occasion play one of his favorite *roles*, *Don Cæsar De Bazan*, in the well-known drama of that name. It is, we trust, unnecessary to say more.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.—Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S third and last concert takes place here to-night. The programme, as heretofore, is made up largely of Mr. GOLDBECK'S compositions—compositions which, we may add, are always interesting to hear because they are the well-matured productions of a thoroughly informed and creative mind. These, being vocal, will be illustrated by Signor ARDAVANI and Herr FRIEDRICH STEINS. Two original pieces from the same pen, will also be played by the composer, who, with Mr. S. B. MILLS, also plays SCHUMANN'S Variations for two pianos. The concert opens with BEETHOVEN'S Sonata in D, performed by Mr. R. GOLDBECK.

THEATRICAL.—Miss ROSE ESTINGE, who under circumstances of extreme difficulty, has worthily won for herself the position of the best actress on the American stage, has, we are selfishly sorry to say, accepted an offer "to star." The lady came to us as a member of the WALLACK-DAVENPORT combination, and in its varied *repertoire* displayed not only versatility, but an earnest thoroughness of feeling and intelligence which carried the audience with her and captivated every cultured mind. Subsequently she supported Mr. BOOTH at the Winter Garden, to the entire acceptance of the community. In each instance she had to contend with reputations that were established, but her success nevertheless was unequivocal. Her position leads her now naturally to "starring," and we regret it; for the qualities which we have so often admired in Miss ESTINGE are apt to be blunted by contact with strange audiences. We are glad, however, that the *tour* on which she enters is a Western one. The West has made many of the best artists now on the stage, and to the West we look for a recognition of one of the best artists the East has ever sent thither. Miss ESTINGE opens at the Opera-House, Rochester, on Monday next.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Miss ELIZA NEWTON, a capital actress in every sense of the word, takes her benefit at this establishment to-night. "Miriam's Crime" will be played, with Mr. HOLSTON in his original part of *Byles*, and Miss NEWTON as *Miriam*. After this, "Cinderella à la Comare," with Mrs. JO

and two cent pieces to be so coined that they shall weigh respectively five and ten grammes, and that their diameters shall be made to bear a determinate and simple ratio to the metrical unit of length. The National Academy of Sciences was intrusted with the examination of this and other subjects by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy.

COLUMBIAN CLAIMS.

The Commission consisting of Gen. SALOAR in Columbia, and Col. THOMAS BIDDLE, for the United States, with Sir FREDERICK BRUCE as the umpire, met yesterday and to-day to hear the arguments of Mr. CARLISLE, for Coulmbia, and W. S. COX and S. S. COX and Hon. CHAS. EAMES for the claimants in the privateer cases growing out of the Spanish wars with the South American States. The cases were elaborately discussed orally and by printed briefs, and submitted to the British minister. The amounts involved are large, and the question involves the jurisdiction of this commission. It is insisted by the claimants that they were awarded their claims by the Committee of 1862.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee considered the Finance Bill to day but came to no conclusion. It is understood that Secretary MCCULLOCH still insists upon the powers asked in the defeated bill. If he does not obtain them he can get along without legislation.

RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $715,843 59.

A SINGULAR COTTON CASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has a curious cotton case under consideration. Upon the affidavit of one CHARLES RING, five hundred and fifty bales of cotton were seized by the Treasury Agents at Greensboro, Ga., as the property of the late Southern Confederacy. This property is now claimed by one POULLAIN, formerly of the rebel Gen. WALKER'S staff, as his private property. He alleges that there is no such man as RING—that his name is fictitious. So far, RING has not been found; but it is charged that he has been put out of the way by POULLAIN. Thus the case stands at present.

COOL IMPUTENCE.

A new claim agent named GEORGE E. LEMON, called on Speaker COLFAX recently, asking authority to refer which was flatly refused, whereupon Mr. LEMON floods the country with a circular offering bounty land to all soldiers who immediately apply to him, and he very cooly refers to the Speaker, who has received scores of letters the past week from different States, inquiring as to LEMON'S reliability. Probably many more have been deceived relying upon the references as genuine.

LOOKING FOR A VETO.

Without any certain data on the subject, the report generally prevailed among Members of Congress today that the President will veto the Civil Rights Bill.

WAR HISTORY.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has, in accordance with the request of the late Committee on the Conduct of the War, prepared a narrative of all the operations of the Army of the Cumberland. This will furnish the history of the war under the auspices of that committee. The narrative makes sixteen hundred foolscap pages, and was on Tuesday placed in possession of the Chairman.

NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER, of Ohio, is a candidate for Collector of New-York.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors at the White House to-day were Hon. SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. A. WAKEMAN, of New-York. The latter had a lengthy interview with the President.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of GEORGE L. MAYNARD to be Deputy Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, March 22.

EXEMPTING DISABLED SOLDIERS FROM PAYMENT OF LICENSE FEES.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of amending the Internal Revenue Act so as to permit disabled soldiers of the Union Army to peddle without paying the license now required by law. The resolution was adopted.

A PUBLIC LECTURE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution, introduced yesterday, to grant the use of the Senate Chamber to Mrs. M. C. WELLING, a refugee from Texas, for the delivery of a lecture next Tuesday evening. The Senate refused to take it up.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill abolishing the Southern Judicial District of the State of Cilifornia and the Western Judicial District of Louisiana, and making of the State of Louisiana and of the State of California respectively one Judicial District. The bill was passed.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Mr. ANTHONY presented the protest of EDWIN M. SNOW, against the passage of the pending joint resolution for the enforcement of quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera, and asking for a thorough investigation of existing quarantine regulations with a view to correct the flagrant abuses that now exist at some of the seaports. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Mr. BROWN called up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge accross the Mississippi at St. Louis, which was passed.

SECTION 1—Authorises the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, a corporation under the laws of Missouri and Illinois, to erect, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and gives the District Court of the United States in either State jurisdiction in the premises.

SEC. 2—Provides that the bridge built under the authority of this act shall not be a suspension bridge or draw bridge with pivot or other form of draw, but shall be constructed with continuous or unbroken spans, and subject to these conditions: 1, that the lowest part of the bridge or bottom chord shall not be less than fifty feet above the city directrix at its greatest span; 2, that it shall have at least one span 600 feet in the clear, or two spans of 450 feet in the clear of abutments: if the two latter spans be used, then one over the main steamboat channel shall be fifty feet above the city directrix, measured to the lowest part of the bridge at the centre of the span; 3, that no span over the main-mark shall be less than 200 feet in the clear of abutments.

SEC. 3—Declares the structure a post-route, and requires all vessels to conform their chimneys to the specifications of section 2.

A MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal, to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle, in said State. It provides that the canal shall be 100 feet wide at the top and 75 feet at the bottom, with a depth of at least 12 feet. It grants 100,000 acres of public lands on the peninsula of Michigan to aid its construction. It is required to be completed in two years. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN NAVY CONTRACTORS.

Mr. NYE from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. It makes appropriations for deficiencies to cover awards to such contractors in addition to the payment provided in their contracts.

SUPPLY CLAIMS.

Mr. POLAND reported from the Committee of the Judiciary a bill to provide for the payment for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States. It provides that all such claims of loyal persons exceeding $500 in amount for stores actually furnished and properly receipted for, or taken by this proper officer, or taken without receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster-General, with such proofs as may be had, if the claims allowed are correct.

Similar authority is given to the Commissary-General for the settlement of subsistence claims.

It also provides for the prosecution of the above class of claims of similar amount in the United States Court of Claims in the manner and to the extent now provided by law for the prosecution of claims in that Court, and that judgment shall be rendered in this form if the claimant establishes it by evidence, and proves his loyalty during the war.

THE NEW-JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. TRUMBULL then called up the case of JOHN P. STOCKTON, Senator elect from New-Jersey, against whose election certain members of the New-Jersey Legislature protest.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was read.

It states that the only question involved in the decision of the case is whether an election by a plurality of the votes of the members of the Legislature, in joint meeting assembled, in pursuance of a rule adopted by that joint meeting itself, is valid.

The protestants insist that it is not, and they deny Mr. STOCKTON'S right to a seat, because, as they say, he was not appointed by a majority of the votes of the joint meeting of the Legislature.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee states that the joint meeting which assembled Feb. 15, 1865, and at an adjourned session of which Mr. STOCKTON was appointed Senator, adopted at its first meeting the rules of the preceding joint meeting, except the sixteenth rule, in lieu of which the following was adopted:

Resolved, That no candidate shall be declared elected, unless upon receiving a majority of the votes of all the members elected to both Houses of the Legislature.

After having appointed various officers under the rules which had been adopted at the assembling of the joint meeting, the following rule was adopted:

Resolved, That the vote for county judges and commissioners of deeds be taken by acclamation, and that the counties in which vacancies exist be called in alphabetical order.

Acting under this rule, quite a number of officers were appointed by acclamation.

Not completing its business, the joint meeting adjourned from time to time until March 15, when the following rule was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution that no candidate shall be declared elected unless upon receiving a majority of the votes of all the members elected to both Houses of the Legislature be rescinded, and that any candidate receiving a plurality of the votes of members shall be declared duly elected.

Every member of both Houses, eighty-one in all, was present and voting when the resolution was passed, and it was carried by a vote of forty-one in the affirmative, of whom eleven were Senators and thirty Representatives, to forty in the negative, of whom ten were Senators and thirty Representatives.

The joint meeting then proceeded to the election of a United States Senator, with the following result: Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, 40 votes; Hon. J. C. TEN EYCK, 37 votes; Hon. J. W. WALL, 1 vote; P. D. VROOM, 1 vote; F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, 1 vote; and J. H. LITTLE, 1 vote.

Whereupon, Hon. J. P. STOCKTON having received a plurality of all the votes cast, was duly declared elected.

The joint meeting then proceeded to the election of various other officers, having completed which it rose.

The credentials of Mr. STOCKTON are under the great seal of the State of New-Jersey, signed by the Governor, and in due form.

No objection appears to have been made at the time to the election.

Its validity is now, however, called into question by a protest signed March 20, 1865, and signed by eight Senators and thirty members of the General Assembly.

The Constitution of the United States declares that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures thereof, and the manner of holding the elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The right to choose United States Senators in a joint meeting of the two Houses which compose the Legislature of a State, has been too long and too frequently exercised to be now brought in question. This has been the manner of election in some of the States from the beginning, and is now the manner in most of them.

For the purpose of choosing United States Senators the joint meeting of the two Houses is regarded as the Legislature, and especially would this be so in New-Jersey, where the joint meeting is by the Constitution of the State, demonstrated a Legislature.

It has uniformly been held that when the two branches of a Legislature meet in joint convention to elect a United States Senator, they are merged into one and act as one body, so that an election may be effected against the entire vote of the members of one House, if the person voted for receive the requisite number of votes from members of the other.

It being then settled that the two Houses of a Legislature in joint meeting assembled constitute the Legislature vested by the Constitution of the United States with authority to act as one body to elect a Senator, the question is, if the joint meeting of the Senate and General Assembly of New-Jersey, duly convened in pursuance of a resolution pr viously concurred in by each House separately, choose JOHN P. STOCKTON United States Senator, whether it was competent for a plurality to elect, if a law to that effect had been prescribed by competent authority.

This will hardly be questioned.

This is the rule very generally, if not universally, adopted in the election of members of the House of Representatives, who are chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and no one questions the validity of the election of a Representative by a plurality vote, when the law authorizes a plurality to elect.

It is, however, insisted, and truly, that no law of New-Jersey authorizes a plurality to elect. The laws of New-Jersey are silent on this subject, but they do authorize a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature to appoint a Senator, and it has been the uniform practice of this joint meeting, since the foundation of the Government, to prescribe the rules for its own government.

The rules as to the number of votes necessary to effect an election have varied at different times, sometimes requiring a majority of all the members elected to both Houses of the Legislature, sometimes a majority only of those present, and in the case under consideration only a plurality.

Suppose under the rule first stated but seventy-nine members had been present in the joint meeting and only forty had voted for the same person, would he have been elected, and if not, why not?

Seventy-nine out of eighty-one would have constituted a quorum, and forty would have been a majority of these present.

The only reason why such a vote would not have made an election was the existence of the rule adopted by the joint meeting, declaring that no candidate should be elected unless receiving a majority of the votes of all the members elected to both Houses of the Legislature.

While that rule was in force no presiding officer would have thought of declaring a candidate elected, nor would any candidate have supposed himself elected because he received a majority of the votes cast, unless such majority was a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature.

Under the other rule, that a person receiving a majority of the votes of those present should be declared elected, who would doubt the validity of an election by thirty-one out of sixty votes, if only so many had been cast?

If the joint meeting had the right to prescribe at one time that it should require a majority of all elected to the Legislature to elect, at another time that a majority of those present might elect, and at still another time that election might be had by acclamation, it had the right to prescribe that a plurality rule should elect, and when any candidate received a plurality he thereupon became elected, not simply by the will of those who voted for him, but by the will of the joint meeting which had previously, by a majority vote, resolved that such plurality should elect. It might be urged in this case with much plausibility that inasmuch as the Constitution of New-Jersey recognizes the two Houses in joint meeting as a Legislature, that such joint meeting was the very body on whom the Constitution of the United States had conferred the power to prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators. But your Committee prefer placing the authority of the joint meeting to prescribe the plurality rule on the broader ground that in the absence of any law, either of Congress or the State, on the subject, a joint meeting of the two Houses of a Legislature, duly assembled and vested with authority to elect a United States Senator, has a right to prescribe that a plurality rule may elect on the principle that the adoption of such a rule by a majority vote in the first instance makes it the act subsequently done in pursuance of such majority its own.

The Committee recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That JOHN P. STOCKTON was duly elected and is entitled to his seat as a Senator from the State of New-Jersey for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, 1865.

Mr. ANTHONY, in the chair, stated that the question was upon the adoption of the resolution reported by the Committee.

Mr. CLARK called for the reading of the protest against the election of Mr. STOCKTON, signed by eight of the Senators and thirty of the members of Assembly of the New-Jersey Legislature.

The protest was read.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the resolution of the Committee by inserting the word "not" before "duly," and also before the word "entitled," so as to make it read that "JOHN P. STOCKTON was not duly elected, and is not entitled to his seat," &c.

Mr. CLARK then proceeded to give his reasons for this amendment, arguing that Mr. STOCKTON was elected by a plurality vote of forty, while forty-one votes were cast against him. The question upon which the whole case turned was whether that plurality had the right to set aside all precedent and declare Mr. STOCKTON elected. He declared that in the absence of a law on the subject, it required a majority to elect. He did not deny that it was competent for the Legislature to say that a plurality might elect, but it was not competent for the Joint Convention to enact a law declaring that a plurality might elect, but waited till they met in joint convention, and then determined it by a vote of 41 to 40.

Mr. FESSENDEN took the same ground as Mr. CLARK, that the Joint Convention had no right to declare the validity of a plurality vote. The Joint Convention had no right to change the legal ordinary Parliamentary mode of such proceedings. He could not see that the Speaker could come to any other decision than that Mr. STOCKTON was not legally elected. He maintained that the election must be by the Legislature. If the Legislature delegates the power to a convention, that convention must adopt the rules that govern a legislative body.

Mr. STOCKTON said the Speaker if the Convention had not the right to prescribe rules for its own government.

Mr. FESSENDEN said a convention cannot undertake to change the common law. Any change in the ordinary received modes of proceeding, such as are recognized by law, must be by the Legislature.

Mr. STOCKTON said that by the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey, the Joint Convention was the Legislature, and was so declared for the very purpose of making its own rules. As to the plurality rule in his case, he stated that it was adopted by Republican votes in the hope of electing a Republican Senator. It was adopted because nine Democrats had refused to go into caucus to nominate him, and it was hoped that a sufficient number of these would vote for Mr. TEN EYCK to secure his election by a plurality vote. Mr. STOCKTON said he had hoped, that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the matter would close it, but it now seemed that another investigation must be had. It looked a little to him like what lawyers term "appealing from the Court to the Jury" on a question of law. He was glad to know that, of the Committee that had reported in his favor, five out of seven members were his political opponents. He proceeded with his argument to show that the Joint Convention of the two Houses of New-Jersey had legislative authority. He read from official records to show that this had been the practice in New-Jersey, and that it was initiated in the first election ever held for United States Senator in 1798. In 1851 the Republican Party set a precedent which would refute the point raised by Mr. FESSENDEN. Up to that time it had been held that a majority of the members of the Legislature elected was necessary to secure an election of a Senator, but it was found impossible to elect under this rule, and the Legislature rescinded it and adopted in its place a rule that a majority of a quorum was sufficient to elect. Under this rule a Senator was elected, and there was no question raised as to the validity of the election.

Mr. JOHNSON argued in favor of the report of the Committee and the validity of Mr. STOCKTON'S election. It was for the people of New-Jersey and not for the Senate to say what rules shall govern the Legislature of New-Jersey. If the Legislature of New-Jersey consisted of one body instead of two there would be no doubt as to its right to prescribe that a majority vote might elect a Senator. He (Mr. JOHNSON) contended that the two Houses of the Legislature, in joint convention, had Legislative powers —that the joint Convention was in fact the Legislature. Suppose, in the Joint Convention, there were eighty-one votes—sixty of the House and twenty-one of the Senate, and that Mr. STOCKTON received a majority of the whole vote without receiving a single vote from the Senate; would not that election be valid? Certainly. Clearly, then, the Joint Convention is the Legislature, otherwise, in the case cited, the election might be claimed to be by one House only.

Mr. JOHNSON stated in the course of his remarks that Mr. CLARK was the only member of the Judiciary Committee who dissented from the views set forth in the report of the Committee.

Mr. HOWE took the floor on the pending question, but gave way to Mr. SUMNER, who moved an Executive session.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture, to amend the Agricultural College Bill of July 2, 1862.

Mr. BIDWELL submitted some remarks in explanation and advocacy of the measure.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, inquired whether this joint resolution gave an additional grant of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative?

Mr. BIDWELL replied that it did not; it simply extended the law of 1862, so that the States which had not yet availed themselves of the privileges of the original law might do so.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, thought that would be the construction given to it.

Mr. HILL stated that as a member of the Committee he did not understand the matter as the Chairman (Mr. BIDWELL) did.

Mr. GRINNELL remarked that there seemed to be a misapprehension in regard to the matter. A portion of the Committee desired to extend the law to the territories; but he understood that that was not the report of the Committee.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, inquired whether it was the intention of the Committee to extend the law to the territories?

Mr. GRINNELL—No, Sir.

Mr. BIDWELL—It was the intention of the Committee to extend it to the Territories.

Mr. GRINNELL stated that he had taken great interest in the subject. The object of the resolution was simply to extend the provisions of the law to the States that had not yet availed themselves of it. The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. BIDWELL) was in favor of extending it to the Territories; but he (Mr. GRINNELL) did not coincide in that opinion. He suggested that the subject be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MORRILL thought that all that was necessary was to extend the act to the States admitted to the Union since the passage of the original law, and to extend the time for three years longer. He submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute to that effect.

Mr. KASSON remarked that the great curse and cause of ruin of many of the Western States was the appropriation of public lands for railroads and other purposes, causing them to be withheld from settlement, and that he had intended since last Congress to insist that in every bill of the kind there shall be some provision inserted for exposing the lands to sale just as fast as settlers required them. Many of the counties in his district and State were half depopulated because lands have been tied up by grants to railroads and other corporations.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, concurred with the remarks of his colleague (Mr. KASSON,) and suggested a proviso that the lands granted by the bill shall be subjected to preëmption, and that the moneys realized from such sales shall be paid over to the States entitled to the lands, and that the lands granted to Territories shall not be incumbered or disposed of until the Territories shall be admitted as States of the Union.

Mr. DENNY, of Washington Territory, and Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dacota, spoke in favor of extending the law to the Territories.

Mr. BIDWELL moved to recommit the joint resolution and amendments to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, moved his provisos as instructions to the Committee. The motion was negatived. The joint resolutions and amendments were then recommitted.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The Speaker presented the report of the National Academy of Science for the year 1865, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report in response to a resolution of the 26th of February, in relation to business of the Committee Clerks, stating that the clerk of that committee was fully occupied in the performance of his duties. As to the question what portion of the clerks' time was occupied in the transaction of the private business of the members? the Committee adopted the report of the Committee of Military Affairs, intimating that that was a matter of comity between the clerks and members, and that inquiry into that subject was unimportant.

Mr. WENTWORTH rose to a question of privilege. He had heard several of these reports read, and he denied the right of any committee to make a report so disrespectful to the House. He would move, therefore, that the report be not received.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the report followed that made some time since by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WENTWORTH stated that he was not in the hall when the report was made, or he would have moved not to receive it.

After some further discussion Mr. WASHBURNE withdrew the report.

SALE OF MARINE HOSPITALS AND REVENUE CUTTERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the act to authorize the sale of Marine Hospitals and revenue cutters, and on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, non-concurred therein.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

VESSELS FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to place hulks and vessels at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine, or other proper authorities, at ports of the United States, which was to limit the existence of the law to one year, was concurred in.

BILLS REFERRED.

Twenty Senate bills, or joint resolutions, on the Speaker's table, were taken up, read twice and referred to their appropriate committees.

THE WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Senate bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, and other West India islands and the Bahamas, was taken from the Speaker's table and read twice.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, stated that the Committee on Commerce had had the subject under discussion and had fully considered it. The point he had insisted on in committee was that there should be a condition in the bill that the Government should have the free use of this telegraph at all times, as well in peace as in war. If the friends of the bill would agree to an amendment to that effect, he would appeal to the House to put the bill on its passage.

Mr. BALDWIN thought there should be some provision in the bill to guard against such private use of this telegraph as would allow a monopoly of commercial intelligence from Cuba and South America. Such a monopoly would allow owners of this telegraph line to carry on very gigantic speculations. It was a privilege for which men could pay very heavily.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, stated that he was a good deal of the same way of thinking as the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BALDWIN.) He was opposed to all monopolies. But this matter had been very thoroughly discussed in the Senate, and it appeared that there was no danger of such a state of things as the gentleman apprehended. He did not appear as the champion of this bill; he would not oppose it if the amendment he suggested was adopted, if not he would oppose it to the utmost.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, remarked that this company was not to receive any subsidy from the Government, and, therefore, he thought it hardly fair to impose this condition.

Mr. BLAINE stated that unless the Government gave this privilege to an American company, Spanish companies would get the monopoly and absorb telegraph business between the United States and the West India Islands. The dispatches of the Government in time of peace would not cost more than a few hundred dollars a year; but such a condition as that suggested would be a precedent for the Spanish Government to impose a like condition; and, in the event of the success of the Atlantic telegraph, that condition would be a very onerous one on the Company—an American Company.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, did not understand that they were not legislating for the Spanish Government.

Mr. BLAINE—You are legislating into their hands.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked that it was a very small matter, and he understood that the friends of the bill were willing to accept the amendment he had suggested.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, concurred with his colleage (Mr. BALDWIN) in the suggestion he had made. He thought that was a very serious objection, which ought to be provided against, and the objection was that there was no provision in the bill in reference to the rates of charge.

Mr. BLAINE asked whether the Pacific Telegraph Company had any monopoly of news enabling persons connected with it to take advantage of market intelligence?

Mr. ALLEY—Nothing of the kind.

Mr. BLAINE—Then why should it be the case in regard to this Telegraph Company?

Mr. WASHBURNE (of Illinois)—If gentlemen representing commercial interests are opposed to this bill, well and good. I have no interest in it. If the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ALLEY) is opposed to it, let it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLEY—I do not say that I am opposed to it, I am in favor of everything of the kind. Referring to the Pacific Telegraph Company he spoke of its getting $40,000 a year subsidy from the Government, while its stock after being watered was selling at 280 per cent.

Mr. BANKS remarked that this bill did not grant the control of the telegraph line to any private party. It was a public grant to private individuals for public uses, and the moment the Company ceased to serve the public impartially, the law would step in and deprive them of their grant. Congress reserved the right to repeal or alter the charter at any time. There was, therefore, no difficulty about that; but there was a just objection to the second section which provided that in time of war the Government should have the use of the line for its dispatches through a telegraph operator of its own selection. In time of war the United States Government should take possession of that telegraph line. It would never answer to leave it in the hands of the Company, even with that privilege. The proposition of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) was too severe in its application to a line which would cost the Government nothing, and which would be capable of very important public service. He thought the bill should be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DARLING thought all that the House had to consider in this matter was, in the first place, whether this enterprise was to be of benefit to the country. Most assuredly the whole commercial interest along the coast and all the large cities would be benefited by being brought into telegraphic communication with the West India Islands. The persons who invested their capital in the enterprise would naturally look to it that their investment was a lucrative one. While he was perfectly willing that all proper guards should be thrown around the bill, he thought that the condition suggested by the gentleman from Illinois sho uld not be imposed.

Mr. HALE inquired whether this was the same company to which the Spanish Government had granted exclusive privileges on the coast of Cuba.

Mr. DARLING replied that it was not.

Mr. HALE—Then what do you propose to accomplish by this bill except to make a contest between the two monopolies, one of our creation, and the other created by the Spanish Government?

Mr. DARLING replied that the two companies might compromise the matter. He had no doubt that the enterprise and public spirit of the gentlemen connected with the Company would secure the privileges they wanted from Spain. They were Yankees, and their ingenuity and enterprise would accomplish that in which others might fail.

The bill was eventually referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, in compliance with a resolution of the 11th of December last, requesting information on the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State and the papers by which it was accompanied. The latter were contained in two large brown paper parcels.

Mr. BANKS moved that the message and the accompanying documents be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked whether there was any necessity for printing those immense bundles of papers.

Mr. BANKS thought they should be printed, and the motion was agreed to.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill in reference to the qualifications of jurors in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides that, in case of trial for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, the having entertained or expressed an opinion shall not be a disqualification.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL—FISHERIES—PORTRAITS ON TREASURY ISSUES.

The House then took up the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Bill, and proceeded to their consideration.

The tenth amendment of the Senate being under consideration, to insert as follows: "For the pay of the United States Commissions and for the pay of the United States Surveyor, and for incidental expenses in the execution of the duty assigned to the Joint Commission appointed under the first article of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 5th of June, 1854, from Nov. 1, 1865, to March, 1866, and for drafting and compilation of the final chart showing the places reserved from the common liberty of fishing in their limits, fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary," Mr. BROOKS said that he looked to the future with great dread in relation to conflicts between our own fishermen and fishermen of New Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. The best fish, and especially No. 1 mackerel, were caught close in shore. The fishermen from Maine and Massachusetts would pull up their fishing-boats within the marine league, from which citizens of other countries are excluded by the laws of nations, and would claim the right of fishing there. Conflicts of the most perilous character had heretofore arisen from that cause, and we were once on the very eve of a war with Great Britain on that account. There were rumors now afloat, having probably good foundation, that a fishing-boat was being prepared on the Atlantic coast, armed with the best cannonade and rifles, and manned by the bravest and boldest of fishermen, connected with the Fenian organization, to fish within or near the prohibited grounds. He thought it the duty of the House and of the Government to take notice of such rumors, and by an armed Police on those waters, preserve the country from the peril of war with a foreign country.

Mr. SPALDING said that he had heard some of those rumors, and he had noticed that a gentleman from Maine (Mr. PIKE) had last week tried to offer a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to send some iron-clads in that direction to protect our fishermen, if they are opposed in the pursuit of their business. He denied that any treaty could deprive them of their right to fish in any part of the Atlantic coast, and if war should come, let it come.

The amendment was concurred in.

The twenty-ninth amendment of the Senate being under consideration to strike out the following proviso:

Provided, That hereafter no portrait or likeness of any living person shall be engraved or placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes or postal currency of the United States.

After a long debate, which was more amusing than important, the House, by a very decided majority, refused to concur with the Senate in striking out the proviso.

All the amendments of the Senate were disposed of, and a Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses asked for.

THE ARMY RETIRED LIST.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was directed to inquire into the expediency of placing totally disabled officers of the volunteer service on the Army Retired List.

THE CHOLERA.

Mr. MCKEE presented a resolution asking the appointment by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, of a Commission to visit Constantinople to inquire into the best means of preventing the spread of cholera.

It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LAND GRANTS TO THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Mr. DRIGGS, of Michigan, introduced a bill to amend an act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon roads for postal and military purposes, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The evening session was dispensed with, and the House, at a quarter past 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

Letter from Secretary Seward.

Mr. WILLIAM H. KNOEPPEL, of this City, has addressed a letter of inquiry to the State Department in behalf of Mr. GANZALIZ, a citizen and resident of San Salvador, who suffered certain losses of merchandise, shipped from this City in January, 1863, on the American bark *Golden Rule*, which was burned by the pirate *Alabama* near the Island of St. Domingo. To this application Mr. SEWARD replies as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866.

Wm. H. Knoeppel, No. 69 William-street, New-York:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., and to state that Mr. GANZALIZ, not being an American citizen, nor domiciled in the United States, this Government cannot intervene in his behalf with that of Great Britain, nor assume any responsibility for injury he has suffered at the hands of British subjects, and of the rebels whom they aided. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 22.

Mr. FOLGER presented a petition from HUGH B. WILSON claiming an interest in the New York Underground Railroad grant in New York.

Mr. C. G. CORNELL presented a remonstrance against the erection of an engine house in Burling Slip.

BILLS REPORTED.

Providing for the care and education of idle and truant children in Brooklyn, for the consideration of the Senate. To provide for the payment of certain expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Quarantine.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of New-York, covering a statement of the amount of judgments obtained against the City during the past fiscal year; total amount, $129,059 76.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the village of Port Jervis.

EVENING SESSION.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Banking Department, setting forth that the fund now in his hands for the redemption of bills of insolvent and closed banks amounts to $88,048 17; that since this has been accumulated four incorporated banks have failed, viz.: Lewis County Bank, Yates County Reciprocity Bank, and Bank of Orleans; that under an order of the Supreme Court of March 5, he is required to pay to the receiver of the Yates County Bank a sum sufficient to discharge its debts, which would absorb more than the fund in his hands. He therefore asks for additional legislation.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Workingmen's Union of New-York.

Considerable debate was had upon the bill authorizing WILLIAM BEARD and others to construct piers, bulkheads and basin in front of their lands in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, pending which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 22.

The sdecial order, the Niagara Frontier Police bill, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by naming as Commissioners, HIRAM BARTON, NELSON K. HOPKINS, EBENEZER S. HAVENS, JOHN J. HUTCHINSON and the Mayor of the City of Buffalo; which was lost.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to further amend that said Commissioners, together with the Mayor of Buffalo and Sheriff of Erie, constitute a Board of Police Commissioners, and further that the act be submitted to the popular vote of the District. He proceeded to address the House, when progress was reported and the bill made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The new Capitol bill was then taken up.

Mr. COCHRANE moved to postpone its further consideration until Monday evening.

After debate the motion was amended so as to make the bill the special order for Friday evening, which was adopted—92 to 8 votes.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the term of the offices of Justice and Clerk of the Eighth Judicial District of the City of New-York to Dec. 31, 1869.

Mr. CURTIS moved to recommit. The motion was lost by 53 to 64. The bill was then passed.

To authorize HENRY SOLWYNS, an alien, to hold real estate. To enable the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money.

A recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order was the pro rata Freight Bill, which was considered by the House in Committee of the Whole. This bill compels all the railroads in the State to carry way freight at a scale of prices graduated by the prices charged for through freight, with allowances for short distances over pro rata through rates.

The bill was discussed at length and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 72 to 9.

Adjourned.

GREAT FIRE IN THE OIL REGIONS.

Destruction of Wells, Tanks and Dwellings—Loss of Life—Damage Estimated at $150,000.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Penn.,
Wednesday, March 22.

The greatest fire ever known in Oildorado, excepting that of the Maple Shade, two years ago, has nearly exhausted itself, leaving a horrid and fearful amount of ruins. The conflagration began at the Ocean Well, where two men were engaged in caulking a new tank containing oil to the amount of 200 barrels. One of the staves was forced out at the bottom, which created a vacuum, through which the oil ran out, and running down the Run it communicated with an engine-house, and there caught from the fire in the furnace. From this point it rapidly spread to the oil tanks of the Ocean Oil Company, Philadelphia, the Arctic Well and No. 20 Patterson and Dickey and No. 19, thence down the run to the different wells, five in number, belonging to the Breedin and Myers and Breedin and Tennent leases, which were soon enveloped in one huge mass of flame. With no early means of checking this fearful tide, it rolled onward down the run in flames, communicating with everything combustible, sweeping every object before it. It soon found a channel, which carried the burning mass into Bennehoff Run, catching, in its way, three refineries, some thirty or more buildings, and several wells in progress of drilling. In less than fifteen minutes from the breaking out of the fire, it was emptying itself into Oil Creek, at the mouth of the Run, thus presenting to the eye a terrible mountain of black smoke and flame nearly a mile in length.

The damage is estimated at $150,000. PATTERSON & DICKEY, with the Ocean Oil Company, are the heaviest losers. Twenty thousand barrels of oil were consumed, with the tankage. Some eighteen engine-houses, derricks, engines, and the whole paraphernalia for sinking wells, were destroyed. The Bennehoff and Oil Creek Railroad sustained some $500 damages. Two men are reported burned seriously, three fatally, and one MCKENZIE has just died at the McClintock House. He was the most horrid sight ever witnessed, being nothing but a blackened, charred mass of flesh when extricated from the devouring element, and he was in every way unrecognizable. Another man is said to have been burned to death in a derrick, and one jumped from the top of another derrick to save his life, and was injured slightly.

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Destruction of Pike's Opera House—Loss $500,000.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 23—1 A. M.

Pike's Opera House took fire from an explosion of gas at midnight. The whole building is in flames.

Adams Express Office, BUCHEY & CARROLL, booksellers, PETERS & BROTHERS' music-store, and WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing machine establishment, occupied portions of the building. The structure will be entirely destroyed. Loss about $500,000.

Large Fire at St. Johnsbury, Vt.—Passumpsic Railroad Buildings and Stock Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Thursday, March 22.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the tin shop connected with the railroad repair shop in this place. The fire spread rapidly and proved very destructive, consuming the mach

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as receiver, executor, trustee for married women, guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW, S. G. WHEELER, Jr., W. R. TRAVERS, HORACE B. CLARK, J. B. JOHNSTON, J. M. WATERBURY, FREEMAN CLARKE, AMASA J. PARKER, ALLEN MUNROE, DANIEL C. HOWELL, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JOHN MAGEE, WM. F. RUSSELL, DAVID DOWS, BENJ. H. RUTTON, FRANCIS SKIDDY, DANIEL DREW, HENRY E. DAVIES, HENRY K. BOGERT, E. B. WESLEY, GEORGE W. CUYLER, JAMES M. McLEAN, ELISHA RIGGS, JAMES BOORSTH, J. W. FREEMAN, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and the CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 20-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED for their REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which will render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. GEO. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
when may be checked for without notice.
Collection made promptly on all accessible points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

U.S SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., this City.
Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. JAY COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.
We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
New-York, March 1, 1866.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.
Drafts on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.
Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.
L. BUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERIDAN, Cashier.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner Nassau-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BANKING, LOANS, STOCKS, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. One transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
March 12, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company are hereby notified to pay the amount remaining due on the shares allotted to them respectively, at the Mechanic's Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Saturday the 31st day of March instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. By order of the Board.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary, pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. D. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Boston Silver Lead Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, March 27. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
New-York, March 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NASSAU PETROLEUM CO. will be held on the 28th of March, at 11 o'clock, at my office.
JOHN F. BAKER, Secretary.
No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, 2 and four over New York.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

American Express stock.	American Telegraph stock.
Adams Express stock.	Russian American Telegraph stock.
United States Express stock.	Insulated Telegraph stock.
Wells, Fargo & Co's stock.	Bank, Insurance, City Railroad stocks, &c.
National Express stock.	Petroleum and Mining stocks.
National Bankers' Express stock.	National, State, Town and County bonds.
Western Union Telegraph stock.	
United States Telegraph stock.	

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE,
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 29 Broad-st.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:
EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co.	Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co.	Insulated Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co.	Merchants' Express.

EWELL & CLARKE,
(Successors to Stedman, Ewell & Co.,)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE and NO. 19 BROAD-ST., BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, and STOCKS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK.
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER
"THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862."
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,666,000
IN 60,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.
First issue, 30,000 Shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.
NEW-YORK OFFICE—No. 63 Wall-st.
LONDON OFFICE—Oriental Bank Buildings, Threadneedle-st.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—No. 18 Brown's Buildings.
CHAIRMAN,
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
DIRECTORS:
LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Ceylon Company.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M. P., Director of the Union Bank of London.
FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.
BANKERS:
IN NEW-YORK—The Bank of America.
IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
IN LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
IN MANCHESTER—The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited.)
IN SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK MANAGER—WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
NEW-YORK ASSISTANT MANAGER—GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER—SAMUEL GRAY, Esq.
LIVERPOOL MANAGER—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq.
SOLICITORS,
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.
THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED,)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell Bills of Exchange on the English and Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, London, and on the Union Bank of London; to buy Bills of Exchange and to issue Commercial and Traveler's Credits, available in all parts of the world. DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS ISSUED FOR USE IN THE EAST INDIES, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA WILL BE UPON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Ass't Manager.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
American Express,
United States Express,
National Bankers' Express,
Adams Express,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph,
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,
Western Union Telegraph,
} For sale.
} Wanted.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
DEALER in TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, GOLD, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and ALL kinds of SUBSCRIPTIONS of RAILWAY SECURITIES not bought and sold at the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

HELLEN, McROBERTS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD AND STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MICHIGAN 7S, WAR LOAN,
Michigan 7s, War Bounty Loan,
Detroit City 7s,
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds,
Detroit Business Paper,
Land Warrants and College Scrip,
A. WILKINS, Stock and Note Broker, Detroit, Mich.
} BOUGHT AND SOLD.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books closed from 19th instant to 3d proximo, both days inclusive.
FRANK K. McCULLY, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 P. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 26th prox. at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARIDY, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Bennehoff Pithole Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action respecting the sale of the real estate and leasehold interests belonging to the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.
New-York, March 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 17, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
March 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order,
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY,
No. 29 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK,
March 14, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
E. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ROCK SALT CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1866.
SAMPLES OF CRYSTALLIZED SALT from the great Louisiana Salt Mine can be seen at DREW'S Office, Pine-st., corner of Nassau, where 500 shares of stock at the original subscription price can be subscribed. Full particulars given from 12 to 2 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Treasurer.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 19 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY resolution of the Board, the election for Trustees of this Company, to be held on the 28th day of March, be changed to the 26th day of May, in accordance with an informality in the by-laws, and the books of transfer be declared open until ten days prior to said election.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SWIFT FARM PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Erie Hotel, corner of Washington and Jay sts., on FRIDAY, March 23, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE URAL MINERAL AND NEWFOUNDLAND COPPER COMPANIES will be held at the office, No. 17 William-st., Room No. 27, on March 31, at noon.
JAMES HARRISON, WILLIAM LEES, WILLIAM BOWERS, N. W. BURTIS, Directors.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

NOTICE.—AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MINESOTA MINING AND COPPER COMPANIES, held on the 21st inst., the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Joseph Rudd, President; Thomas T. Sturges, Samuel M. Pond, Aaron Arnold, George B. Satterlee, E. Judson Hawley and Joseph Voctlin.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, March 20, 1866.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLing due on the 1st of April next, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity on presentation of the coupons at Continental National Band, New-York.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON SILVER MINING CO.,
No. 39 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.
HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the interest coupons due April 1, 1866, will be paid in GOLD at their office, on Monday, the 2d day of April.
N. E. CLARK, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY will please present them immediately at the office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.
J. B. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF BUNKER HILL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.
NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bunker Hill Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, at which meeting the subject of raising money by mortgage to meet the liabilities of the Company; selling and disposing of the property of the Company for the same purpose and of dissolving this Company, will be considered, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Parties unable to attend the meeting, are requested to send their proxies to the President or Secretary of the Company, with their wishes as to the foregoing matters, and authorizing them to act at said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1866, to April 4, 1866, inclusive. W. H. Brown, A. T. Stout, J. S. Allen, J. W. Baker, John W. Hinchman, James Brown, L. C. Coe, B. F. Chatfield, S. M. Buckingham, Directors.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class City property at 7 per cent. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 38 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,336 38.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 1, draw interest from that date. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Ass't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID
free from Tax, commencing from April 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to relive as the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvements intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Nassau and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JESSE HOYT, assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, with proofs thereof, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.
—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.
MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMELINE DOWD against NATHAN M. BUFFINGTON.—Summons for money demand. $10 cents of United States internal revenue stamp canceled. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of February, 1866, beside the costs and disbursements of this action. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 116 Nassau-st. f-28-2awcw4*

PROPOSALS

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:
Twenty-seventh-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-ninth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
West-street, from Chambers-street to Chambers-street.
Thirty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
And Thirty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.
Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department,
March twenty-two, 1866. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS Hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Board of Aldermen, viz.: To change the grade of Worth-street, between Broadway and Centre; and of Elm-street, between Pearl and Leonard streets. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grade, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 30th day of March, 1866.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY, March 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 16, City Hall. All parties interested in the opening of Lewis and other streets are invited to attend.
STEPHEN ROBERTS, }
MICHAEL ALLIGHAN, } Committee.
JAMES G. BRINKMAN, }

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TILING, &c.—We have on hand the largest assortment in this City. Importers of foreign marbles, Scotch and domestic monuments, columns, &c. WM. S. SEE & CO. Steam Marble Works, corner Bleecker, Bank and Hudson sts., and corner Hudson and 13th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices is at ALGER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, Monuments, Headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 203 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,
AT
MACON, GA.
By direction of the Secretary of War, all the BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,
Which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory and arsenal; and also
TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Among the articles to be sold are:
9,000 lbs. COPPER—pigs.
42,000 lbs. COPPER—sheathing rod.
38,000 lbs. COPPER—bar.
20,000 lbs. COPPER—sheet.
200,000 lbs. WROUGHT IRON—bar and rod.
500 tons PIG IRON.
750 tons CAST IRON—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. LEAD—pigs.
40,000 lbs. TIN—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. CHAIN—crane and cable.
15,000 yards CLOTH—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enameled.
32,000 lbs. POWDER.
8,000 feet BELTING—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 MACHINES—drills, planers, milling, screw-cutting, steam and trip hammers.
Besides
Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blacksmith, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 36 unserviceable Canon, iron and bronze, 80 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
PAINTS AND OILS.
The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is now open for private inspection.
Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
The sale will commence on
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,
and continue every day until all the property is sold.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt.-Col., Com. Augusta Arsenal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPEHTY ON GREENWICH-ST. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
GREENWICH-ST.—Southwest corner of Rector-st.—The very valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, southwest corner Greenwich and Rector sts., known as Nos. 92 Greenwich, and Nos. 13 and 15 Rector-st., being 26 feet 1 inch front, 23 feet 1 inch rear, 68 feet 5 inches south side, and about 86 feet north in Rector-st. Possession May 1, 1866. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
WILL SELL
On FRIDAY, March 23, 1866,
at 10 o'clock, precisely,
on the Battery,
500 bales and parts of bales of Cotton,
partly damaged by fresh water and saved from the fire at No. 4 Bridge-st.
Also,
70 bales Cotton slightly damaged by fresh water.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUPE AND TROTTING HORSE, TROTTING WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 24th inst., at the private stable in 18th-st., first door west of Broadway, at 9¾ A. M., an elegant brown trotting horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness; has trotted made of 3 minutes. Also, an elegant gray coupe horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, and a superior family horse. Also, buggy, wagon and harness.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON 148TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors:
Four valuable lots on the south side of 148th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., and varying from 20 to 40 feet in width.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP CO. STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
25 shares N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.... $100 each.
28 shares N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.... 100 each.
20 shares N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.... 150 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TUSBY HOOK.—ELEGANT BUILDING SITES on the northern extremity of New-York Island, at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property, viz.:
That valuable piece of land, containing about twenty acres, more or less, fronting on the northwesterly extremity of New-York Island, situated upon the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with the extensive water-rights and privileges adjoining the same, a short distance from Tubby Hook Station, and near the premises of Joseph Thompson and others. This property comprises upwards of 240 city

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,462	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York on THURSDAYS:

Hansa, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm.....12th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600t., 1,000 horse power...26th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....31st May.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to
V. PRECHT, Secretary.
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON....SUMONT.....SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDI.....SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either case.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, Wm. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 24
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....March 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....March 31
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....April 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by

TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, March 24 and SATURDAY, April 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on the day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer COLUMBIAN will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on April 4.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch every month, on the 29th of each month, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

As experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.,
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the smp.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINTAND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
MARIA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & J. ALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
being unavoidably detained, will sail on SATURDAY, March 24, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD METTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on SATURDAY, March 24.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

A handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

EXPRESS STEAMSHIP LINE.

The first-class steamship
REBECCA CLYDE,
D. YOUNG, Commander,
The above steamer is now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail positively on WEDNESDAY next, at 4 P. M., or sooner if loaded.

For balance of freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports through A. C. WILLIAMSON, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO

MARCH.
21st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $65.
IN CURRENCY;
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on APRIL 20, at NOON.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
GEN. BARNES,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THE STEAMSHIPS
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 29.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

The new, elegant and very fast
SIDE-WHEEL
Steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
Capt. THOMAS H. BARTON,
Will leave on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing brig YUNG SHUEY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

The HARMION will follow on SATURDAY, March 31.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER.
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. E. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RESUMED.—The steamers ST. JOHN and DEAN RICHMOND commence their regular daily trips for the season (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. THIS DAY, from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st.

MARCH 19, 1866.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.—THE TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S steamers will commence their daily trips at 6 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., on FRIDAY, the 23d inst.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.

—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR
DIAMONDS, SECOND-HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY
OLD GOLD & SILVER,
ORIGINAL JACOBS,
407 BROADWAY.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"DR. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by Wm. BALL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

9 TO 9 1-2 CENTS PER POUND PAID for old books, newspapers, pamphlets and all kinds of waste papers. Call before you sell elsewhere for we will guarantee to pay more than any other house in the City. J. P. FLYNN & CO., No. 22 Spruce-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

1:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 28th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:20, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:15, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

Trains leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TICKET OFFICE NO. 354 BROADWAY (Opposite City Hall)—For all railroad lines running West and South.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO.,
ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
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RAILROAD CARS.
Established 53 years.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—A BEAUTIful ladies' horse, warranted sound and kind; sold for want of use. Can be seen at the private stable rear of No. 11 Waverley-place, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, SOUND and kind; also, a phaeton and harness, cheap for cash. Apply to JAS. TYLER, No. 130 Chatham-st., or No. 127 West 36th-st. Price $750.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S WAGON, CHEAP, for want of use; price $50. Apply at the wagon-shop, West 10th-st., near Hudson.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 22 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been under the hands of quacks and bunglers call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this most important branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of it eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rely on permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved many lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No one should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Lamont's New-York and New-Jersey MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the author. No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 Reade-st. Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, has thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted immediately and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been ruined by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, for Women, especially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP Is a sure designed for both married or single ladies, are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase direct from Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 52 6th-av.

ALL SKIN DISEASES.—SCROFULA, OLD Ulcers, nervous debility and private diseases, male and female, cured by Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL Restores the vigor of the system. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond redemption through the life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay takes. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years or almost hopeless cases, that had been the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC, for private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marriage, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK
DIRECTOR.....

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

SATURDAY—MATINEE—DON GIOVANNI.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), EVENING, March 24, at 11,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK
Mozart's immortal masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI
DON GIOVANNI
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR ONLY
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
To commence at 11 o'clock. Doors open at 10 o'clock.
Tickets may now be had at all regular ticket offices.
NOTICE.—The Lady patrons of the Matinees are requested to purchase their tickets early, to avoid crowding at the ticket office. Three additional entrances will be opened.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, at 8,
BENEFIT OF Miss KELLOGG
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
Private Boxes, Reserved Seats and Tickets can now be had at the regular ticket offices.

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AT IRVING HALL.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, at 8 o'clock,
THEO. THOMAS' FIFTH AND LAST
SYMPHONY SOIREE.
ASSISTED BY
MRS. LIZZIE ECKHARDT,
MR. G. MATZKA.
MR. A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
SIXTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE—Consecration of the House; op. 124	Beethoven
SCENA AND ARIA—Der Freischutz	Weber
MRS. LIZZIE ECKHARDT.	
OVERTURE—SCHERZO, FINALE	Schumann
SONGS { Heiden Roeslein	Shubert
{ Widmung	Schumann
MRS. LIZZIE ECKHARDT.	
SYMPHONY—Harold in Italy	Berlioz
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TICKETS.....$1 50 EACH
INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT.
Can be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SATURDAY, March 24, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS

Revelations of Opening Day in the Metropolis.

EFFECTS OF THE FALL IN GOLD.

Latest Styles in Bonnets, Dresses, Cloaks, Balmorals, &c.—Loves and Laces.

The regular semi-annual opening of millinery took place yesterday, and was much more successful than had been anticipated. The dismal weather of the past few weeks—such weather as March alone can produce—such weather as makes men want to commit suicide, and women take refuge in unlimited quantities of bon-bons—had aided the natural depression caused by the abstinence of Lent, and the panic in the gold market, and given to the entire metropolitan world an undoubted fit of the blues.

The malady, however, was not fortunately of long duration. Yesterday—possibly in answer to the prayers of the milliners—the clouds dispersed, the sun came out bright and warm as that of an April day, and the ladies, well pleased to be released from their compulsory attendance at the fireside, turned out *en masse*, and soon forgot whatever good and economical resolutions they had formed, in the presence of the half-odd, half-barbaric, yet apparently wholly attractive novelties which the always welcome Spring has brought us.

Fashion is proverbially capricious, but surely she never displayed so many eccentricities as now. One can tell what singular fancy obtained last, but it is quite impossible to tell what will come next. Bonnets have heretofore been generally constructed upon one model, but now we have half-a-dozen, each one varied according to the fancy of the milliner, and reflecting her good or bad taste, as the case may be.

THE EXPOSITION.

Among the leading houses which yesterday announced their opening through the TIMES were Mme. Demorest's, Mrs. Simmons', and Clark & McLaughlin's in Broadway; Mr. Higgins and Misses Ayer & Shugg on Sixth-avenue; Ira Beard and E. C. Sloane on Canal-street; and Mrs. J. W. Dempsey in the Bowery.

We have intimated that the new bonnets are extremely varied in shape; they are all, however, alike, in being merely fanciful head-dresses, small, and without any of the proper characteristics of the bonnet at all. An elderly lady, or one of quiet, *useful* tastes, would find it very difficult to make a selection from among the dainty little combinations of lace, silk, straw, *tulle*, streaming ribbons, and drooping chains and tinsel which constitute the *Pamelas*, and the *Marie Antoinettes*, and the *Dudevants*, and the *Ventilionnes*, and others too numerous to mention, as the catalogues say.

The most decided novelty is the *Pamela*—it is almost an exact reproduction of the old-fashioned Gypsey, and some elderly gentlemen like it on that account. It should be worn flat to the forehead, and surrounded by a fringe of white jet beads, or little gilt or silver bells; and then, if it is of delicate fancy straw or crape, with a wreath of white heath or blue Marguerites outside, and a pretty, *young* face inside, it will pass muster very nicely, and win many an admiring glance.

But there are milliners who shape the *Pamela* like a mushroom, and load it with incongruous ornaments; and there are women who forget that their youth was long since past, and who insert in its *piquant* and strikingly contrasting framework their gaunt and sallow visages:

"Oh wad some power," &c.

One of the prettiest *Pamela* bonnets that we have seen was composed entirely of small, light blue, split feathers. It is impossible to conceive anything more light and delicate for a bonnet; the ornaments consisted simply of silver chains, festooned at the side and fastened at the side and in front with filagreed silver clasps. This is only fit for the *demi-saison*, for a wedding reception or an opera bonnet.

The *Marie Antoinette* is only a variation of the *Marie Stuart*. It consists simply of a brim depressed and pointed on the forehead, and curved at the sides, so as to meet under the *chignon*, where it is tied with bow and long ends of narrow ribbon. Sometimes from the top of the brim there are lappets of lace, which descend over the hair, or a light fringe of feathers, dotted with silver or gold, or more frequently still a tuft of blonde, worked with pearls and partly hidden by a shower of grasses which ornaments the top of the queer little thing, called by courtesy, a bonnet.

One of the prettiest and most effective of the *Marie Antoinettes* was made of puffed *tulle*, with a fall of blonde over the front, and a trimming composed of the light and delicate maiden-hair fern, which formed the *bandeau*, a band across the hair at the back, and a necklace in front, with blonde pendants, intended to hang over the wide *tulle* strings. It was called the "Butterfly," and perfectly imitated that traditionally ornamental, but useless little member of the insect world.

For early Spring wear Mme. NATALIE TILMAN has imported small *Empire* bonnets of dotted *tulle*, the white dotted with silver, the black with gold, and the puffings divided with narrow bands of velvet, covered with black or white Cluny lace, or with narrow velvet bands, through the centre of which runs a line of fine gold or silver cord or chain. Across the front is a simple velvet *bandeau*, with gold or silver pendant ornaments to match. Veils generally accompany these bonnets. Crape bonnets are made in the same style, divided with bands of fancy straw, Neapolitan or Tuscan lace, and ornamented with a *Benitou* of ebonite or steel, fastened with fine antique cameos.

The most costly bonnets are all made in a new and elegant little *Empire* form; for Summer wear they are composed of fancy straw, Tuscan or Neapolitan, sometimes mixed with puffing of silk or *tulle*, but more frequently embroidered upon the edge, and simply trimmed with lace, or ribbon and jet, or other ornaments of the kind now in vogue.

The straw bonnets of the season require very little trimming; those that are embroidered have a *bandeau* for the front, and a band for the back, to match the brim, and a quantity or a mixture of decoration simply disfigures them. The plainer bonnets are frequently bound on the edge with a border of silk, or velvet, covered flat, with fine white Cluny lace, which has an excellent effect. A scarf of ribbon, folded into flat loops on the top, and fastened with a straw or jet ornament, a *bandeau* covered with Cluny lace, and with an ornament in front to match, completes very simple but convenient little bonnets.

Pearl gray silk bonnets, drawn into puffs, in the *Empire* form, are pretty for Easter wear, trimmed at the side with bows, and very long ends of narrow pearl gray ribbon; in the centre of the bow is a silver *agrafe*, and across the front a blue velvet *bandeau*, with small silver pendant ornaments *upon* it, not hanging below it.

An exquisitely simple bonnet of white crape, of the *Empire* form, was laid in folds, so as to form three puffs. The ornaments consisted of silver chains, with long pearl drops hung in double festoons, a *bandeau* of blue velvet covered with lace, and one crushed rose, placed high up on the inside.

The great temptation, amid the profusion of ornaments, is to over-trimming. This is always vulgar, no matter how pretty or elegant the separate parts, taken in themselves, may be. The simpler and more uniform in style and color the bonnet is, the more lady-like it will be.

In Sixth-avenue, the display yesterday was almost as great as on Broadway. Mr. HIGGINS, who will be remembered as having once presented a very costly bonnet to Mrs. LINCOLN, exhibited many very pretty bonnets, and attracted a large crowd.

STREET AND EVENING DRESSES.

Spring has brought us little that is novel in the way of dress goods, but an order, sharp, quick and imperative, to wear only gored dresses. Against this order the sovereign women of the States will have to rebel, or else give up their pretty organdie muslins, and that they will never do.

The truth is, the gored dress has been a *Winter* fashion in Paris and London, as well as in New-York, and is suited only to heavy materials, or to such thin fabrics as can be properly mounted upon a stiff lining. For washing goods it is not at all adapted, excepting, perhaps, *piques*, which feannot be pulled or stretched much out of form.

All slender, graceful ladies should have at least one gored dress, because they display a fine figure to great advantage, but stout, bulky women should avoid them like the cholera, notwithstanding they are the fashion, and adopt instead the pompadour or the side basques, which descend in points, and take from the apparent breadth of the back.

Although there is little that is new to chronicle in materials, there is much to commend. Whatever is new in design is neat and appropriate; the colors are delicate and suited to the season, and there is an absence of the startling and grotesque, which is pleasant to nerves overpowered with witnessing all the new and strange devices in millinery. After experiencing Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the Egyptian mummies in the ornaments of bonnets and head-dresses one would hardly be able to stand the sight of the dogs and horses heads, and clocks, and windmills, that stood out in bright colors from the clear, transparent surface of the finest muslins last year.

The favorite designs this year are narrow black or colored stripes, upon white grounds; sometimes they are single, sometimes in clusters—the latter are the most effective. Narrow cashmere stripes, forming a border to the colored stripe, are also new and very pretty, but they always remind one of morning wrappers, and look better in cambrics, or materials intended specially for house wear, than anything else.

Some very beautiful designs perfectly imitate a trimming of lace upon rich silk robes, but these are for exceptional occasions; the popular styles of silk for Spring wear are narrow stripes, small checks, and cheny patterns, striped, plain and figured.

Summer poplins and the pure mohair goods are in great demand for suits; the latter is the best and most desirable, because it will clean beautifully, does not shrink from exposure to damp, and is very serviceable.

Poplin grenadine, the thin goat's hair fabrics, and the linen and wool barage, an English article, are all useful material for Summer wear, and are this season quite inexpensive.

Muslin and cambric robes of all kinds flood the market, and are very cheap. The most of them are printed in borders round the bottom, and in a smaller design, to match, upon the waist and sleeves. Others have one deep flounce with a heading, and still others medallion stripes, which extend down each seam of the skirt, the back of the sleeve, and down the front and round the neck of the waist.

Several elegant poplin suits just completed are composed simply of skirt and basquine, and are intended either for home or street wear.

A suit of pale buff goat's hair was trimmed with bands of thick silvery ribbon, with a blue edge, four behind extending from the basquine the entire length of the skirt, and terminating in flat loops, and two on each side of the front. Bands of the same formed straps upon the shoulders.

Some of the most original basquines are cut with side lappels, handsomely ornamented, the space at the back being occupied by three loops, and long, somewhat narrow, ornamented sash ends. We have seen a handsome corded silk dress, made by Mme. DEMOREST, in this style, the sash ends mounted on a stiff linin g and covered with Cluny lace. It may be acceptable information to some lady readers to learn that skirts that are not full gored (all are partially so now-a-days,) are laid in three immense box-plaits; that waists are cut straight round, and quite short; that rosettes fasten the belt on one side, and that if they do not like straight coat sleeves, they can puff them lengthwise, or mount one immense puff on the top.

Flat trimmings, in straight, or graduated lines, and Cluny lace put on in lengthwise bands, are taking the place to some extent of the square shapes, although these are still fashionable.

Evening dresses are nearly all cut gored, little square boddice, and long trailing skirt all in one. The boddice is generally trimmed with a fringe of white jet, or silver, the straps across the shoulders with a rather wide box-quilling of the material, edged with lace, or if it is white, with a contrasting color.

Very beautiful little lace jackets are now imported by leading French artists, to wear with low-necked dresses. They are very short, rounded off from the front, and finished on the shoulders with little epaulettes or caps, instead of sleeves. For morning wear they are made of cashmere, embroidered and edged with "fairy-bells," or trimmed with a band of velvet, studded with gilt "nails," and with velvet loops and ends on the neck and shoulders, but for the evening the lace jackets "dropped" with beads are very pretty and convenient.

Tunics of gold, or silver *tulle*, over blue, green and mauve silk dresses, are a very favorite style for evening wear. Some are made high in the neck, with long sleeves; others are draped over a low boddice, and festooned from the shoulders to the waist, and thence to the skirt, with silver or crystal chains, fastened with delicate, open-worked clasps.

CLOAKS AND BASQUINES.

Perhaps some of the ladies among the audience noticed the cloak that Miss MADALINE HENRIQUES wore upon the stage upon the night of her benefit; it was a rich black silk circular, with a large cape, trimmed with a narrow ruching upon the edge, through which ran a line of jet, and having a *guide* or "reis" of jet galloon, with jet ornaments at the ends, hanging from the back. This was made for Miss HENRIQUES by a distinguished French artiste, and is the most admired style of the season.

Ladies generally are tired of basquines, and we would not advise any one to purchase a costly garment of this kind. A tight-fitting basquine of black silk ought to have been indicted long ago as a nuisance, and we hope it will be, now that we have a new Board of Health. It is difficult to put on; it crushes the dress sleeves; it possesses no grace of its own; it sticks close, that is all, and if there are any sharp corners or disagreeable angles, shows them up unrelentingly. Half-fitting basquines are very comfortable for traveling suits, and the little sleeveless basquines also have their uses, making extremely pretty suits, in conjunction with a dress, the sleeve of which is full. But the tight-fitting silk basque has nothing now to recommend it; it possesses no new feature; it is as straight, rigid and uncompromising as ever; it will admit of no change in sleeves, and crushes fresh white muslins and beautiful organdies inexorably, like a silk inquisition. Down with the basquines!

GORED SHIRTS.

A new style of French hoop is made of muslin, cut in eight gores, cambric skirts are gored to wear over it, and have extra flounces half a yard deep, which can be put on or removed at pleasure, according to the occasion. American ladies, however, generally prefer either the "bon-ton," a very light and graceful new skirt, or BRADLEY'S new "Empress trail," which is made of the most approved shape for gored dresses, and has what ladies call a "lovely" sweep behind. It is moreover, in three sizes—the largest one of which is suited to evening and full-dress, and the smaller ones to the promenade.

The "Misses trail" is a beautiful little skirt for girls from ten to fifteen, fashionable, without exaggeration.

Covers, extending up a quarter of a yard or more, are now generally worn by ladies over their hoops, fastened on with tapes. Some edge them with a narrow ruffle.

The outside cambric skirts are more luxurious than ever; some are ornamented with a series of narrow tucks, alternating with Cluny insertion; others have several rows of fluting, with bands of expensive needlework between; and some have flutings edged with colors, which, we are bound to say, is in very bad taste. A white skirt should always be as white as water and washerwomen will permit.

The Summer balmorals are in white or light gray wool, with scarlet, blue, green or rich cashmere striped borders.

LOVES AND LACES.

A great many additions have been made during the past season to the stock of decorative appliances. Among the rest, Cluny lace, a white fabric, effective, and not expensive, and which corresponds precisely to black guipure, is very prominent. It is used not only for trimming *lingerie* of all sorts, but dresses, bonnets, Garibaldi bodies and even parasols. It is a very useful addition to the stock of trimming-laces, and will be available for all classes, when gold has sunk to par, and the prices always put upon a novelty have become reduced to normal proportions. In the meantime, ladies must look out for deception—a great deal of Maltese lace is sold for Cluny.

Lace shawls and lace cloaks will be a feature of the Summer season. They are very large, and more ample and graceful than ever before. Lace basquines are a very pretty novelty.

The chains which are so profusely used upon bonnets are called *Benitons*. They are manufactured in steel, jet, silver, crystal, pearl and velvet, and are generally fastened with cameos, or with handsome filagreed or frosted silver clasps.

Cameo buttons are the latest rage for street sacks; they are of enormous size, and frequently no two heads are alike.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH AND THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—On Saturday next, March 24, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will give a performance at Winter Garden for the benefit of the institution in Fifty-eighth-street, which has been doing such noble service in providing for the children of our soldiers and sailors who have been made destitute by the war. Already this home is full to overflowing, and during the Winter over two hundred applications have been refused. The managers are desirous of enlarging their facilities and accomodations, and before appealing to the Legislature for help have determined to ascertain how much assistance our citizens will extend them. The benefit, it is hoped, will yield substantial results.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—Miss AZILE STARR will repeat her readings from "Julius Cæsar," "Hamlet," and the English and American poets, at Clinton Hall, this (Friday) evening.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

THE EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT

Official Details from the Books of the Collector and the Assessor.

The Eighth Collection District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, with some twenty subdivisions, is under the care of Mr. GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector, and Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor. This is the largest income district in the country, requiring more careful assessment, more diligent searching, more official examination than any other, unless it be the Thirty-second, where it will be remembered congregate our dissatisfied friends, the brokers. The number of income payers in the Eighth District was at first but 7,000, then 12,000, and this year will not vary far from 15,000. A great many of them live at hotels, and are very difficult to manage. It is astonishing to note the facility with which some parties who pay $200 to $300 a week for board at a hotel will deceive their own conscience and attempt to deceive the Assessor with a return of $1,500 per annum, or as some do, nothing. It's a very remarkable fact that many men living at the rate of $25,000 to $50,000 per annum are always poor when the Assessor visits them. In the first place they are hard to find, in the next they are difficult to place, for quite frequently they are mere birds of passage—to-day here, to-morrow in Washington, then on the way to Europe, but still assessable as residents of this district.

The Collector has the neatest and best arranged office of the revenue officers in the City. It is on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where, in very different style from that kept up by the poor Assessors throughout the country, he receives the Governmental revenue. The composition of the force is as follows:

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
P. BALDWIN, JR., } Deputy
G. HAVEN PUTNAM, } Collectors.
J. F. LYMAN, Legal Advising Clerk.
S. W. WILSON, Book-keeper,
S. H. AYRES, }
W. F. GRAY, JR., } Clerks.
ANDREW WRIGHT, }

OFFICE OF ARREARS.

H. H. SNELLING, Deputy Collector.
EDWARD SAUL, }
CHAS. H. ADAMS, } Keepers
JOHN SIEBERT, } in Distriants.
A. BLAUVELT, }

The following tables showing the receipts from different lines of taxation, and the essential differences from year to year, will be found of great interest:

MANUFACTURES.

	Eight Months of 1863.	1864.	1865.	Eight Months of 1866.
Boots & Shoes	$2,013 45	$2,734 01	$8,576 65	$4,274 11
Brass	3,413 38	5,994 20	6,933 48	6,859 68
Cotton	.....	2,536 53	24,020 16	5,425 66
Clothing	1,003 36	2,961 44	8,773 14	5,169 22
Gutta Percha	13,109 30	21,865 10	48,913 37	19,042 88
India Rubber	.....	.....	.....	*100,455 93
Iron	14,565 17	21,642 92	52,070 72	63,260 68
Leather	725 02	1,120 96	16,021 68	5,628 70
Marble	.....	.....	10,726 00	12,043 11
Miscellaneo's	17,460 12	56,537 43	103,086 22	44,580 08
Morocco	2,115 52	2,033 83	.....	.....
Oil	.....	.....	3,567 50	.....
Paper	7,596 24	16,671 45	21,077 60	17,728 52
Pianos	.....	.....	30,512 56	34,692 07
Ships	.....	.....	4,066 00	.....
Silk	3,867 15	7,712 03	17,117 36	31,888 09
Sheepskins	333 40	4,083 72	.....	.....
Soap	.....	1,845 09	5,833 67	4,705 73
Steel	1,003 96	2,258 91	7,767 47	15,482 39
Varnish	3,766 93	8,755 24	11,922 15	15,308 54
Wood, Carriages, &c.	14,891 66	20,008 15	20,821 00	81,071 21
Water, (Mineral,) &c.	.....	.....	.....	3,286 71
Wool	2,912 15	2,479 54	122 55	.....
Cigars	3,495 75	5,070 38	22,318 64	13,628 48
Dist'd Spirits	47,874 99	243,967 05	73,596 09	283,267 15
Fer. Liquors	8,579 17	14,235 53	37,872 82	61,696 04
Gas	119,962 68	186,666 30	322,479 42	244,463 11

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.

Cattle	3,877 15	5,467 06	9,919 80	10,388 27
Calves	255	628 00	1,630 20	933 05
Hogs	15,702 39	9,545 00	26,684 36	28,373 05
Sheep	697 31	984 66	1,897 42	429 80

INCOMES.

3 ₰ cent	38,171 39	316,068 14	281,518 44	1,087,379 41
5 ₰ cent	118,211 37	1,051,362 25	1,248,905 37	3899 396 40
1½ ₰ cent	956 91	17,182 37	13,316 03	.....
5 ₰ cent., war	.....	.....	2,243,622 18	65,984 48
10 ₰ cent.	.....	.....	8,854 51	.....

LEGACIES.

Legacies	480 90	2,804 07	11,991 22	20,429 16

LICENSES.

Licenses	26,720 62	36,484 58	78,116 09	72,115 43

GROSS RECEIPTS.

Railroads	18,349 38	44,015 98	83,523 91	69,772 89
Rail'ds, Horse	1,707 28	3,696 50	.....	.....
Stages	.....	.....	14,553 83	17,414 28
Theatres	.....	.....	1,884 12	2,429 26

ENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Carriages	.....	6,494 18	6,768 98	13,504 00
Plate	16,752 54	18,488 30	12,461 29	27,149 95
Billiard Tab's	.....	1,590 00	2,734 00	2,460 00
Yachts	295 00	280 00	418 33	195 00

PENALTIES.

Of 10 ₰ cent	.....	18,663 27	12,563 43	6,622 75
Do. on Compromise	.....	.....	3,500 00	.....

* Including Hoop Skirts, a large item.
† Including all at 10 ₰ cent. and 1½ ₰ cent.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

Year ending June 30, 1863, (8 months)	$548,338 14
Year ending June 30, 1864	2,172,498 39
Year ending June 30, 1865	5,063,627 46
Eight months ending March 1, 1866	6,648,862 29
Total	$14,437,326 28

The office of the Assessor is at No. 239 and 241 Fourth-avenue, the force being as follows:

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
JAMES H. WELSH, Chief Clerk.
JNO J. JONES, Auditor.
CHAS. R. CARMER, Clerk.

The Assistant Assessors are:

Div.		Div.	
1	Jno M Robinson,	11	Robert P. Duncan,
2	Jas. Bleecker,	12-20	Geo. W. Hinchman,
3-4	Oliver J. Hillard.	13	Jas. M. Bond,
5	Alm. W. Kennedy,	14	Robt. H. Bleakie,
6	Wm. C. Enos,	15	A. C. Dunscomb,
7	Jacob B. Bacon,	16	A. C. Loomis,
8	Jas. S. Gordon,	17	Howard Chilton,
9	Allan J. Dennis,	18	Wm. Staritt,
10	Thos. W. Gibson,	19	Edward Bleecker.

INSPECTORS.

Robert Latta,	Chas. J. Farley,
Samuel S. Day, Jr.,	Geo. B. Gifford.

The assessments made in this district are very large on manufactures and incomes, and of the former we give

THE MONTHLY LISTS

to March, 1866, as follows:

January, 1865	$86,754 17	August, 1865	$108,699 29
February, 1865	80,275 63	Sept., 1865	136,283 70
March, 1865	85,685 26	October, 1865	168,990 17
April, 1854	93,727 95	November, 1865	217,355 13
May, 1865	95,142 90	December, 1865	207,873 89
June, 1865	102,240 32	January, 1866	212,462 09
July, 1865	94,467 77	February, 1866	206,440 86
Annual Income, 1865			$5,012,371 76
Annual Licenses, 1865			92,150 74
Total			$5,104,522 50
Special War			$2,196,582 85

THE INCOME RETURNS

will not be made for several months yet, but it will be remembered that last year they footed up an immense total, which will doubtless be largely increased at the coming return. The

GAS COMPANIES

paid taxes as follows down to March 1, 1866:

NEW-YORK GAS COMPANY.

1865.		1865.	
January	$12,020 31	September	10,589 03
February	9,414 33	October	13,206 20
March	10,262 62	November	15,801 74
April	10,530 08	December	16,791 96
May	9,400 97	1866.	.....
June	9,209 47	January	14,876 10
July	7,368 41	February	13,549 04
August	8,921 48		

MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

1865.		1865.	
January	$25,600 90	September	19,811 33
February	21,707 30	October	24,364 08
March	20,512 02	November	31,223 61
April	22,605 71	December	36,380 58
May	17,109 20	1866.	.....
June	16,316 08	January	34,052 66
July	12,609 05	February	31,791 76
August	14,609 05		

Ship-Building in New-York—Progress of the Dunderberg.

The construction of the immense iron-clad ram, the *Dunderberg*, fast progresses toward completion, and as she assumes the appearance of a perfected work, the visitors to the yard of Mr. W. H. WEBB, where she is being built, are numerous, and enthusiastic in their admiration of this wonder of construction. Her engines, turrets, &c., are now located, and the last piece of heavy iron work, the smoke-stack, was landed safely on the upper deck last week. This adjusted, and the minor machinery details completed, the ram will be ready for sea. It is expected that she will make her trial trip in July. To this end all the labor of internal adjustments and decoration is progressing rapidly, the number of hands now employed upon her being over two hundred.

LARGE STEAMERS.

There are also being built at these ship-yards three of the largest steamers ever constructed in the United States.

The *Bristol*, intended to run on the waters of the Sound. Her measurement is: Length, 360 feet; width, 48 feet; depth, 16 feet. She is modeled for light draught and great speed, her strength being well preserved throughout.

The *Providence* is twin sister in every respect to the *Bristol*. These fine vessels, it is said, are in model and build the inventions of Mr. WEBB, and will prove a triumph of his skill as a ship-builder. The *Bristol* is expected to be launched in a few days, and the *Providence* shortly after.

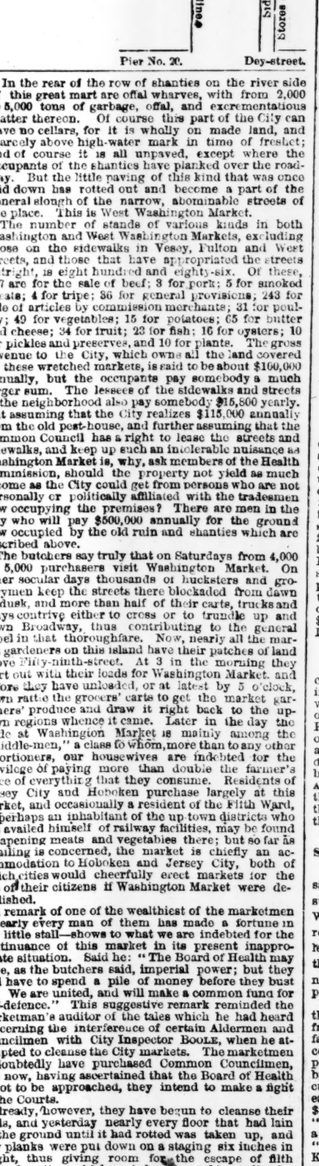
The third steamer is being constructed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Her dimensions are: Length, 348 feet; breadth, 31 feet, and depth of hold, 24 feet. She is intended to run from San Francisco, on the South Pacific Coast, stopping at China and Japan. It is claimed that she will be one of the finest steamers ever built for ocean traffic.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Washington Market and its Surroundings—A Plague Spot Demanding Excision.

President SCHULTZ, Commissioner ACTON and Dr. STONE, in their early visit to Washington Market on Wednesday morning, discovered a small city which is not laid down on the maps, and of which few New-Yorkers outside the retail grocery and huckstering circles have any knowledge. It is the City of Shanties. The common charts have an entire block, bounded by Washington and West, Fulton and Vesey streets, appropriately filled in with black ink and labeled "Washington Market." But on visiting that part of the City the explorer is puzzled to find the square which is so neatly blotted out on the charts. He finds on the western front of Washington-street, midway between Fulton and Vesey, a two-story brick ruin which supports a tottering cupola with a cracked cowbell, and over the main gateway to the place he observes a crumbling shingle, whose faded letters inform him that this is the "Grand Entrance to Washington Market." On the Fulton-"street" front the architecture is a little irregular—the sidewalks being unobstructed down to the centre of the block; then a shanty juts out over the sidewalk; further on toward the river another rough board enclosure stands out into the street, and yet further westward another shed seems to be preparing to cover the entire thoroughfare. On the Vesey-street side the shanties covering the sidewalks are uniform and take in much of the area of the street on both sides, from Washington-street to West, leaving about thirty feet only of roadway. On West-street the visitor discovers no sidewalk. That was built over far back in the times of the grandfathers, and their grandsons, requiring room, have roofed over nearly one-half of the street, thus leaving, precisely at the point where thousands of vehicles of all kinds are most required for West-street traffic, a space of not more than fifty-feet, and through this narrow gorge there are two railway tracks.

Crossing West-street, the navigator—for the visitor necessarily becomes a Leander when he undertakes this passage—enters the City of Shanties, a city whereof the subjoined is a rough diagram:



In the rear of the row of shanties on the river side of this great mart are offal wharves, with from 2,000 to 5,000 tons of garbage, offal, and excrementatious matter thereon. Of course this part of the City can have no cellars, for it is wholly on made land, and scarcely above high-water mark in time of freshet; and of course it is all unpaved, except where the occupants of the shanties have planked over the roadway. But the little paving of this kind that was once laid down has rotted out and become a part of the general slough of the narrow, abominable streets of the place. This is West Washington Market.

The number of stands of various kinds in both Washington and West Washington Markets, excluding those on the sidewalks in Vesey, Fulton and West streets, and those that have appropriated the streets outright, is eight hundred and eighty-six. Of these, 197 are for the sale of beef; 9 for pork; 5 for smoked meats; 4 for tripe; 36 for general provisions; 143 for sale of articles by commission merchants; 31 for poultry; 49 for vegetables; 15 for potatoes; 65 for butter and cheese; 34 for fruit; 23 for fish; 16 for oysters; 10 for pickles and preserves, and 10 for plants. The gross revenue to the City, which owns all the land covered by these wretched markets, is said to be about $160,000 annually, but the occupants pay somebody a much larger sum. The lessees of the sidewalks and streets of the neighborhood also pay somebody $15,800 yearly. But assuming that the City realizes $115,000 annually from the old pest-house, and further assuming that the Common Council has a right to lease the streets and sidewalks, and keep up such an intolerable nuisance as Washington Market is, why, ask members of the Health Commission, should the property not yield as much income as the City could get from persons who are not personally or politically affiliated with the tradesmen now occupying the premises? There are men in the City who will pay $500,000 annually for the ground now occupied by the old ruin and shanties which are described above.

The butchers say truly that on Saturdays from 4,000 to 5,000 purchasers visit Washington Market. On other secular days thousands or hucksters and grocerymen keep the streets there blockaded from dawn to dusk, and more than half of their carts, trucks and drays contrive either to cross or to trundle up and down Broadway, thus contributing to the general babel in that thoroughfare. Now, nearly all the market gardeners on this island have their patches of land above Fifty-ninth-street. At 3 in the morning they start out with their loads for Washington Market and before they have unloaded, or at latest by 5 o'clock, down rattle the grocers' carts to get the market gardeners' produce and draw it right back to the up-town regions whence it came. Later in the day the trade at Washington Market is mainly among the "middle-men," a class for whom, more than any other extortioners, our housewives are indebted for the privilege of paying more than double the farmer's price of everything that they consume. Residents of Jersey City and Hoboken purchase largely at this market, and occasionally a resident of the Fifth Ward, or perhaps an inhabitant of the up-town districts who has availed himself of railway facilities, may be found cheapening meats and vegetables there; but so far as retailing is concerned, the market is chiefly an accommodation to Hoboken and Jersey City, both of which cities would cheerfully erect markets for the use of their citizens if Washington Market were demolished.

A remark of one of the wealthiest of the marketmen—nearly every man of them has made a fortune in his little stall—shows to what we are indebted for the continuance of this market in its present inappropriate situation. Said he: "The Board of Health may have, as the butchers said, imperial power; but they will have to spend a pile of money before they bust us. We are united, and will make a common fund for self-defence." This suggestive remark reminded the marketman's auditor of the tales which he had heard concerning the interference of certain Aldermen and Councilmen with City Inspector BOOLE, when he attempted to cleanse the City markets. The marketmen undoubtedly have purchased Common Councilmen, and now, having ascertained that the Board of Health is not to be approached, they intend to make a fight in the Courts.

Already, however, they have begun to cleanse their stalls, and yesterday nearly every floor that had lain on the ground until it had rotted was taken up, and new planks were put down on a staging six inches in height, thus giving room for the escape of filth through gutters which are to be arranged immediately.

THE BUTCHERS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

It is known that a number of wealthy butchers, anticipating their ultimate removal from the densely-populated parts of the City, are taking steps for the formation of an Abattoir Company. A correspondent of an evening journal says:

"It is intended to erect slaughter-houses near the Red House, which is situated on the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth streets. There are many considerations in favor of this situation, or rather in favor of one near the corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixth-street, and extending thence to the river. Population would be immediately attracted from the overcrowded Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards to this neighborhood of cheap lots and natural grades. The place adjoins the great cattle-yards of the Harlem Railroad Company, which lie between Third and Fourth avenues and Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets, and which, after the first of May next will be the chief if not the only depots of the city. Thus the cattle-yard and the slaughter-houses will be brought together, saving time and labor, and preventing the driving of animals through the streets.

"Two city railroads, the Third and Second avenue roads, only 800 feet apart, run cars to this point every three or four minutes to and from the lower part of the city, making the abattoirs accessible at all points. An inlet puts up from the East River at about One Hundred and Seventy-first-street, which might be kept open between the First-avenue and the river for the accommodation of boats taking beef to the City and offal to the country. Indeed, a regular ferry plying hourly or oftener between that inlet and the lower part of the city would be valuable property. The water of the inlet could also be used to any extent required for cleansing purposes. The Croton water pipes were laid in Fifth-avenue to One Hundred and Fifth or One Hundred and Sixth-street, to accommodate the convent formerly known as Mount St. Vincent, and a lateral pipe from the Fifth-avenue main would supply the abattoirs with an abundance of Croton water. Moreover, there is in that neighborhood a spring of fresh water which, if needed, could be made available.

"The advantage of abundant and cheap land, the absence from the neighborhood of nuisances deleterious to to fresh meats, the gathering together of people of one calling and its various branches, and other obvious advantages, recommend this plan very highly. Surely, it will benefit the City by retaining within it a large and valuable population who otherwise will be forced into the country. A part of the press are already trying to drive the butchers out of town. But the Board of Health only recommend the removal of slaughter-houses to the upper part of the City, where the required space might now be procured at a low price. While excluding population from immediate contact with the abattoirs, such an arrangement would encourage the settlement of a large population in the immediate vicinity."

DEADLOCK IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, contractor for removing night-soil from Brooklyn, had a protracted interview with President SCHULTZ, Deputy Superintendent GORLICH, Dr. CHASE, Messrs. BERGEN and ACTON and Attorney BLISS, yesterday afternoon, in the President's chamber. The subject under discussion was an unforeseen obstacle in the way of cleaning the City of Brooklyn. It appears that at the close of last year the city closed a contract with Mr. SWIFT to remove all night-soil for a period of ten years, at twelve cents a cubic foot, and that the forty-two licensed scavengers of Brooklyn, contending that the city, having taken their money in payment for license, has no right to destroy their business by entering into any such contracts as that with Mr. SWIFT, have sued out an injunction and thus compelled him to suspend operations. The argument upon the injunction is set down for some time in May next. Meantime the vaults in the City are being filled to overflowing, and many are already. More than a thousand vaults the police report as offensive, and there is no present known means of remedying the evil, unless the Board of Health resolve to assume the responsibility of cleaning and charging the expense to occupants or landlords. No decision has been reached; but it is probable that the Board will undertake the work.

The Fourteenth District Inspectors were called together yesterday by Mr. D. B. EATON, Counsel to the Board, and by him instructed in their duties.

Sale of Scranton Coal—Another Fall in Prices.

By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, twenty thousand tons of Scranton coal were disposed of yesterday at public auction, Mr. SIMSON DRAPER officiating as auctioneer.

The coal is delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April, on the usual terms and conditions, the freight thence to this City being 70 cents per ton.

Mr. DRAPER announced that the next sale by the Company would take place on the 4th of April, and read the following notice: "Notice is hereby given, that this Company contemplate the sale by public auction of the principal portion of the product of coal brought to Elizabethport the current year, and to increase the quantity of coal usually sold in this manner. Should it be found requisite for the greater convenience of the business, these sales may be held semi-monthly, or at more frequent intervals."

The attendance on yesterday's sale was unusually large, but buyers were shy, and the bidding dragged. Most of the parcels were purchased by steamboat and manufacturing companies, and retailers. The following are the prices realized, which show a large falling off from those obtained at the sale of the same coal on the 20